

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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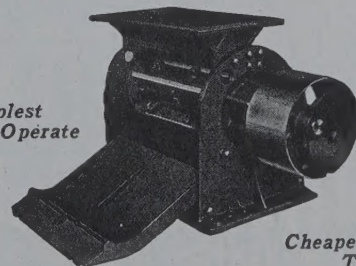
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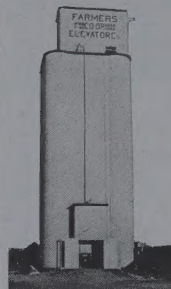
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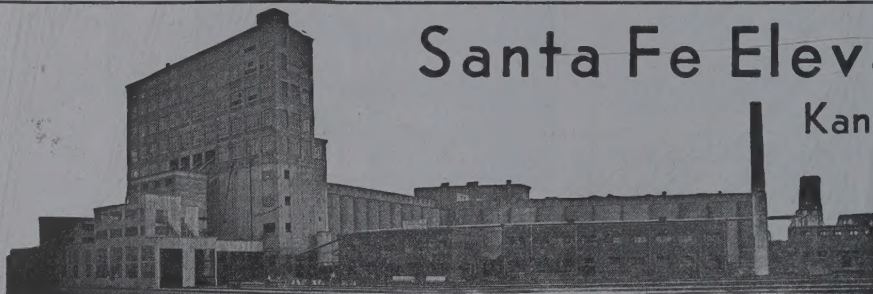
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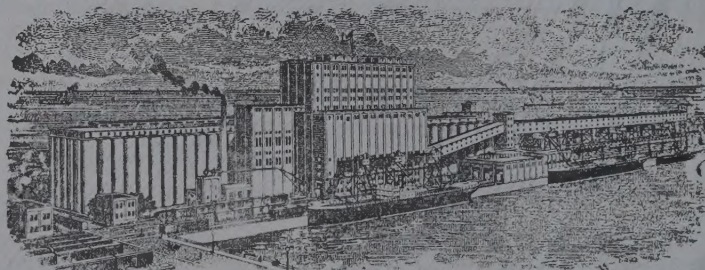
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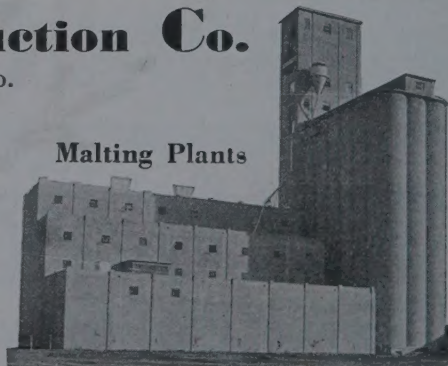
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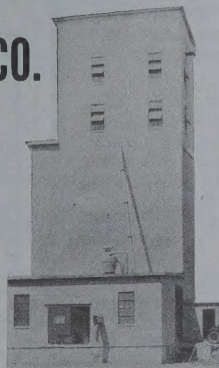
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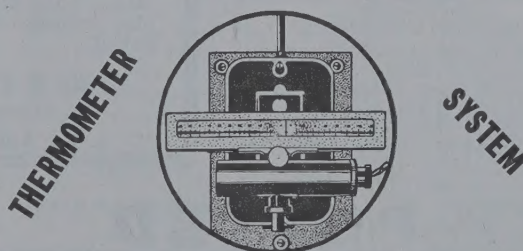
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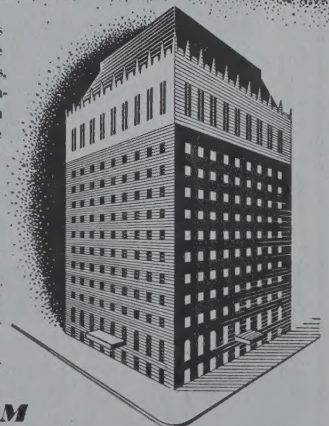
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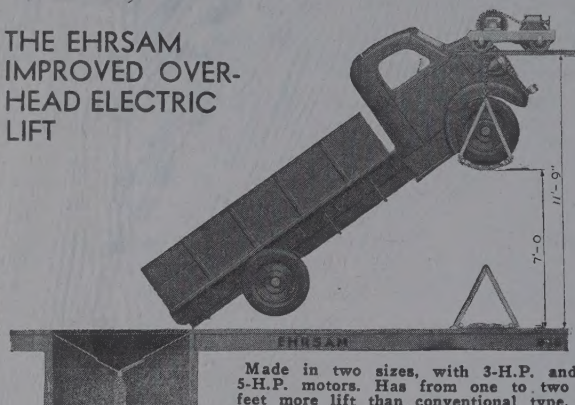
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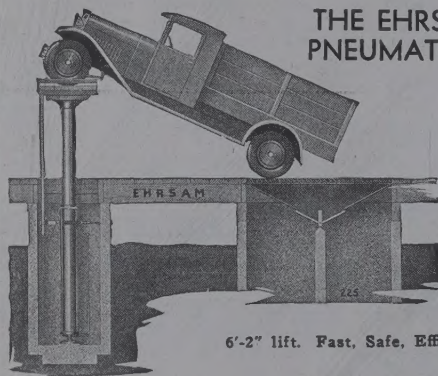
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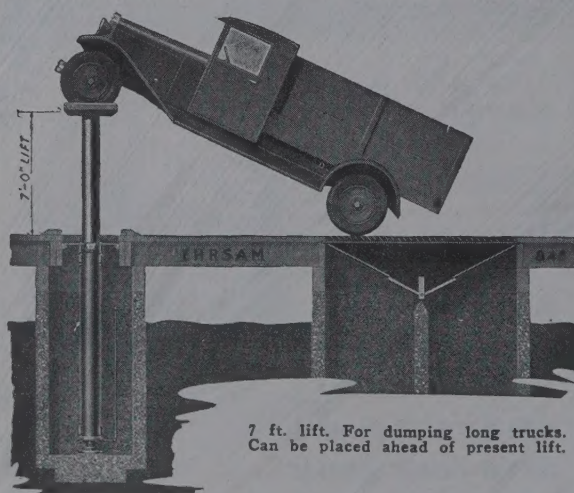
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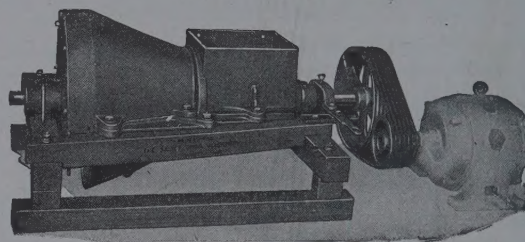
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A merger of
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Established 1888

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 11, 1942

FREIGHT RATES will no doubt be advanced soon and knock the profits out of many long time contracts.

DISCARDING the 40-hour week during the war emergency would enable workers to earn bigger wages and increase the production of munitions.

TWO FIRES reported in this number serve to emphasize the necessity of keeping driers clean and moving all materials being dried through the driers with a constant and even flow.

MORE LIBERAL use of anti-friction bearings in machines and power transmission equipment has helped materially in reducing the number of fires in elevators and feed mills which are traceable direct to friction. Improved anti-friction bearings not only greatly reduce the power needed to operate any plant efficiently, but they also reduce the quantity of lubricants and relieve operators of the necessity of carrying an oil can every time they visit the cupola or the basement.

VARIATIONS IN moisture tests are generally traced to careless methods of making tests. What is needed more than anything else is uniformity in methods of operating the different testing devices then uniform results will be possible.

POULTRY THROUGHOUT the land is to be treated to 100,000,000 bus. of CCC wheat and it may be that some of the grain released to the chickens will be badly infested with bugs, but the chickens don't care, they like bugs just as well as wheat.

THE SECRETARY of Commerce has rendered a report to Congress favoring the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal. Taxpayers who are opposed to wasting a billion dollars and ten years labor are protesting this needless waste on an useless channel.

WHOLE trainloads of freight customarily moving by coastwise ships may be thrown on the rails if submarine attacks continue on our Atlantic coast. Interior shippers of grain and feedstuffs must consider this eventuality in contracting to make deliveries.

AN ARCHBOLD, Ohio, feed mill tender failed to observe the set screw on a shaft he was oiling and after losing part of his clothing and being seriously injured he was taken to a distant hospital. In this day set screws need to be sunken or covered with a shield so as to prevent workmen being sacrificed to a fast revolving shaft.

GRAIN SHIPPERS everywhere are glad to prove that they fully recognize that box cars are designed primarily for the transportation of grain and feed and other goods, and they are loading and unloading cars with unusual expedition, so as to help carriers to supply cars for other would-be shippers more promptly.

BURGLARS RECENTLY ransacked an Oklahoma mill seeking to find something worth carrying away and in their search ignited and discarded many matches, one of which set fire to a pile of sacks and came near to burning the plant. Well locked windows and doors, as well as automatic fire alarms, are essential to protection against these midnight marauders.

PRICE-FIXING in the feed industry would be certain to create great dissatisfaction among the farmers feeding poultry, hogs and cattle. Too many by-products are involved. The feeder could not be made to understand the apparent glaring discrepancies between feeds and localities. One great hazard is that too low a ceiling would discourage production of feeds, just as the ceiling on scrap iron is preventing the collection of waste metal, because it does not pay.

EVERY RECENT convention of business men has adopted resolutions protesting against wasteful expenditures in non-defense activities, yet Congress persists in voting pensions for members, canals across Florida, the development of a new channel in the St. Lawrence River and the building of a railroad to Alaska, no one of which would contribute one iota to defense activities.

THE CHIEF of the textile and fiber section of the War Production Board is to be commended for his efforts to increase the production of osnaburg, since there is enough cotton to make all the bags needed. Too many other agencies of government have exerted themselves solely to control and divert from civilian use into dead stock piles, when the real need is for increased production.

SOME OPERATORS of country elevators are becoming clearing houses for information regarding surplus stocks of desirable field seeds and thereby helping farmer patrons to better seeds and increasing the production of their trade territory. Others are equipping their offices with facilities for making germination tests and assisting growers to avoid planting seed which will not grow.

TEN STATES, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming and California, have laws requiring licenses of itinerant merchants and the giving of bonds, giving regular dealers in these states protection to the extent the law is enforced. Established merchants can aid in law enforcement by reporting truckers not displaying the itinerant merchant plate.

THE EXPLOSION of a hammer mill in an elevator at Alexandria, Minnesota, again emphasizes the need of stronger magnets to remove all metal from grain being fed to a mill. Enough of these hammer mill accidents have been traced to foreign matter in the feed to justify a stronger effort being made to keep all hard substances out of the feed. Human lives are more valuable than the mills destroyed by the foreign matter admitted.

WITH THE HIGHER prices prevailing now for feedstuffs and other farm supplies it behooves every elevator manager to scrutinize his accounts receivable more vigilantly and more frequently if he is to avoid embarrassing shrinkage in his operating capital. It is hardly good business policy to be so lax in collecting outstanding accounts that the merchant finds it necessary to resort to larger bank loans and more frequently. Many sufferers from excessive credits have found the boosting of retail prices assisted by a 6% interest charge after 30 days a potent helper in encouraging the payment of past due accounts.

GERMINATION TESTS made by owners of soybean seed have been so disappointing some dealers express fear that good seed for the planting of the increased acreage requested by the Department of Agriculture will be difficult to obtain. Country elevator operators who specialize in supplying their farm patrons with good seed will make a determined effort to obtain seed of desirable variety which can be depended upon to germinate.

GRAIN TRADE ASSOCIATIONS are doing more effective work for the best interests of grain dealers and their service is being fully appreciated as is shown by the gradual increase in memberships of most of the state and local associations. All government agencies have shown a preference for dealing with trade organizations because they know then they learn the wishes of more sections of the trade than they can expect to learn from individual dealers.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS whose plant is isolated or far from fire protection as taking more and more precautions to reduce the fire hazards of the elevator by increasing all lubricating equipment as well as installing automatic alarms for advising those in other parts of the plant of choke-ups, hot journals and short circuits. These insidious agents of the fire fiend need vigilant watching with human eyes as well as with every mechanical device obtainable.

THE IMMUTABLE law of supply and demand lurks in the background of the pulling and hauling by the senators and the administration having divergent views on ceilings and parities. With its loans to producers becoming an empty gesture as war marks prices higher the A.A.A. is losing its grip for the first time; and in due course of time will find itself beaten by the superior force of demand. To this force now is added the senate agricultural committee which on Feb. 10 approved the bill forbidding sales of cotton, wheat and corn, by government agencies below parity prices.

CHILDREN HAVE EVER afforded more evidence than should be necessary to emphasize the folly of permitting them to turn the grain elevator into a play-house. A 14-year-old boy climbed to the top of one of the steel tanks at Atlantic, Iowa, from which shelled corn was being removed. He fell from his perch into the corn and came near to suffocation when alert workmen quickly wrecked the tank and saved the boy's life. So many disastrous accidents have happened to children permitted to visit a grain elevator there is no excuse for permitting them to jeopardize their lives and break the hearts of their parents by taking unnecessary chances. The elevator operator is always blamed for the accident even tho he knew not of the child's presence.

FALSE RUMORS travel so fast the truth can not overtake them until after the harm has been done. One way to scotch the misinformation nearer its source is to give and demand the name of the peddler of the misinformation. Knowing that the originator is irresponsible the reputable merchant will not give the story the guise of truth by repeating the hoax on his own authority. Moreover, when the misleading reports affect the markets the disseminator is subject to fine and imprisonment under the Commodity Exchange Act.

GRAIN DEALERS who improve their plants, install new machines for rendering new service to their farm customers are learning the advantage of publicizing every improvement in their service and naturally harvesting results that were not thought possible. In nearly every number we publish information from shippers who have taken on new lines and increased their service to farmers with most gratifying results. The wonder is all operators of country elevators do not broaden their activities and advertise the services they have to offer more persistently.

RUBBER CHECKS have been distributed among country elevator operators with such abandonment by gypsy truckers every sufferer will be glad to learn that a Minnesota offender, told of in our Minnesota news column this number, has suffered the cancellation of his license and the bonding company has been ordered by the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission to make good rubber checks in the amount of \$1,840. So it will be quite difficult for the trucker to get either a license or a bond henceforth. He will no doubt move to new territory where the regulations are not so rigid and the elevator operators are less informed.

THE PROSPECT of being forced out of the corn business by public buying lifting the price far above the loan level must be disconcerting to the bureaucrats who have been teaching the farmers to lean on the government for price support. Altho the loan rate has been raised from 61 cents last year to nearly 75 cents this year the futures on the Chicago Board have risen well above 90 cents per bushel. Even tho considerable of the new crop is going under the government loan at the present time the C. C. C. will not have the corn to handle when the farmer can pay off the loan later and sell the grain for more money in the open market created by the Board of Trade, merchants, millers, distillers, starch and feed manufacturers. In this event bearish talk may be expected from officials to the effect that the C. C. C. has plenty of corn, that the A. A. A. will see that feed prices are kept down and that prices above parity are undesirable. However producers and consumers have the last word on this point.

EVERY GRAIN shipper who has repeatedly mixed new crop damp grain with old crop dry grain, in the hope of getting a more favorable grade for his shipments, has always wondered if it would not have been possible for him to have mixed in a larger percentage of the damp grain without getting a lower grade on the shipment. Now comes along Mr. Minary, our Louisville student of drying shrinkages and figures it out to the hundredth of a cent. His tabular presentation of the percentages needed of damp and dry grains in order to obtain a fair average of moisture content in the entire mass shipped should assist all mixers to mix the grains with more definite assurance of results, and without fear of having shipment discounted instead of earning a coveted premium.

Vigilance Needed to Keep Your Plant Running

Grain elevator operators fully appreciate their great responsibility in carefully safeguarding their property so as to be able to maintain their grain handling facilities in prime working condition, and be ready to store more of the '42 crop. The Secretary of Agriculture has estimated that the U. S. A. will have a larger carry-over of wheat this year than is normally consumed by the people of the United States in a crop year. The surplus stocks now on hand are so large, due to the inability to obtain vessels for exporting wheat to the starving nations of Europe, the Department of Agriculture is disposing of much of its surplus load of wheat to distillers manufacturing alcohol for powder and to feeders. It has been suggested that much of the wheat being offered to feeders is infested with weevil or other grain infesting insects which makes the wheat unfit for human food. Chickens have always liked bugs even tho released from an ever normal granary.

Grain dealers are desirous of preventing destruction of both elevators and grain, and most of the farsighted operators are making special effort to safeguard their grain store-houses and their contents from sabotage, arson, friction and other causes of fires now jeopardizing their property.

No elevator owner can afford to have a destructive fire at any time, but the difficulty of obtaining material and equipment for replacing burned or damaged elevators makes it doubly important for every operator not only to increase his vigilance to correct all known fire hazards but also to keep his fire fighting appliances in prime working condition. Water barrels especially should be kept filled with a strong solution of calcium chloride so as to insure the contents of his water barrels being in usable condition when he discovers a fire.

Elevator Operators Widen Their Field of Activities

One line of improvements in grain elevator equipment which has attained unusual prominence the last year has reflected the enterprising spirit of elevator owners, who recognize the need of new branches and side-lines to absorb more of their time and energy as well as give more active employment to their capital.

Our news columns during 1941 told of 189 new feed mills and 40 annexes or storage warehouses to facilitate the buying of greater variety of concentrates and storing more feedstuffs for the convenience of farm patrons. These new business activities not only attract new farmers to the elevator, but they increase the volume of grain handled and widen the commercial activities of the plant.

The success of these side-line ventures is reflected in the building of many new offices, display rooms, dust houses, seed houses, corn cribs and cob burners so that all of these energetic seekers after increased business are in a much better position to supply all the needs of their farm patrons. Then too, grain dealers are exercising greater earnestness in keeping the farmers of their territory thoroughly advised of their improved facilities and the larger services they are prepared to render. 1941 was without a doubt one of the most satisfactory years for the country elevator operator in a decade and his progressive spirit promises even better results for the future.

INCREASED production of meat, poultry and dairy products demand a free distribution of government loan stocks of corn thru the large number of independent grain dealers everywhere who hitherto have been ignored by the C.C.C. The feeding situation will become acute in many localities before the new corn crop becomes available next fall; and feeders should be permitted to get their supplies from customary sources.

SEED AND FEED DEALERS are experiencing so much difficulty in obtaining bags for packing their products, some are already talking of selling seed and feeds in bulk. While this may prove somewhat inconvenient it will render material assistance to our defense activities especially in the building of ramparts for the defense of besieged villages. Without bags the Pacific coast states will be forced to provide extensive bulk handling facilities. Modern elevators, which they have long been in need of and which will greatly reduce their cost of handling grain, will no doubt be built in large numbers so as to relieve the grain merchants who have heretofore depended on bags for handling their crop.

The Grain Shippers Opportunity

Country elevator operators have an opportunity greatly to assist in the increased production of food. The clarion call of Food for Victory is worthy of the earnest support of every liberty loving American. Grain elevator operators can not only help by more vigilant care of grain in their store houses, but also by helping their farm patrons to obtain plump seed of better variety and higher germination.

If the farmers of any community would join hands in the selection of seed of the most desirable variety and continue its use they would not only simplify the work of the local grain merchant in finding a ready market for their product, but they would also increase the direct demand for their grain and the selling price of their surplus products but also avoid discounts earned by mongrel mixtures.

Labor Board Rapped by Circuit Court

The National Labor Relations Board ordered the Sheboygan Chair Co., Sheboygan, Wis., to reinstate a discharged employee, Wm. Moegenberg, and pay him back pay since he was dismissed in May, 1940.

The trial examiner of the Labor Board obtained the following testimony:

Moegenberg was requested by his superior officer to come down and fire the boilers for a half hour to enable the other firemen to vote, and he was promised pay for that half hour. He said he was not interested in the union, he wanted to get his sleep, and he did not come down; but he had the effrontery to request the half hour's pay for services he never rendered.

Q.—So far as you know, they (meaning the company officials) never knew that you were a member of the organization (union)? A.—I never spoke to them about it, no.

Q.—Then, how do you connect up the idea that you were fired because of union activities? A.—I didn't say that I was fired on account of union activities.

Q.—You don't claim that? A.—No, because they told me right out I was fired because I didn't have the caps cleaned.

Q.—Then you, yourself, don't believe that you were laid off there because of any union activities? A.—No.

In upholding the right of an employer to discharge employees who fail to do their work satisfactorily, regardless of their union affiliations, Judge Sherman Minton of the Circuit Court at Chicago, Feb. 4, said:

"When honorable men, wholly unimpeached, testify under oath to their reasons for discharging a man and such reasons are supported by all the evidence in the case, and are not in any way connected with the discharged employee's union activities, the board is not justified in discarding all this evidence and finding the employer guilty of an unfair labor practice based upon a sequence of three or four unrelated events.

Moegenberg was the only witness the board had. The board did not believe him or any one else who testified directly in the case. It not only disregarded all the direct testimony but also disregarded the trial examiner's findings and report. The board should not discard the positive credible testimony of witnesses in favor of an inference drawn from tenuous circumstances that at best could have supported only an anemic suspicion."

Debt Relief for Farmers Under Frazier-Lemke Act

The Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 3 ruled that a farmer's right to be adjudged bankrupt and obtain relief from debts under the Frazier-Lemke act is not dependent on his "diligence" in pursuing his rights.

This law allows a farmer to retain possession of his farm under a rental arrangement, after he has been adjudged bankrupt.

The lower court ruling that relief should be denied because the farmer, Chas. C. Wright of Edgar County, Illinois, had already received substantially the benefit provided in the law, was reversed by the Supreme Court. A mortgage holder began foreclosure in 1933 and not until 1940 did Wright ask to be declared a bankrupt and be allowed to keep his farm.

Federal Authority Extended Over Intrastate Business

The United States Supreme Court on Feb. 2 reversed the finding of the district and the circuit courts in the suit brought by the Wrightwood Dairy Co. against the order of the Secretary of Agriculture fixing the price of milk produced and sold within the state of Illinois.

The court said: "Congress plainly has the power to regulate the price of milk distributed thru the medium of interstate commerce and it possesses every power to make that regulation effective."

"We conclude that the national power to regulate the price of milk moving interstate into the Chicago marketing area extends to such control over intrastate transactions there as is necessary and appropriate to make the regulation of interstate commerce effective."

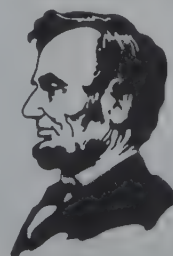
Hearing Before Production of Records

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, O., ruled Feb. 5, that the wage and hour division must grant a hearing to determine whether the firm is engaged in interstate business before ordering the production of the firm's records.

The General Tobacco & Grocery Co., was ordered last Dec. 10, by district Judge Ernest A. O'Brien at Detroit, Mich., to produce certain records desired by the wage and hour division. The firm procured a stay pending appeal on the contention it was engaged in an intrastate activity and not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Judge John D. Martin of the circuit court in reversing Judge O'Brien, said:

"It is unreasonable to assume that Congress intended that one who, when called upon to produce his books and records, denies that he is engaged in transaction within the purview of the Act, should be refused a hearing upon that issue before his privacy is invaded in derogation of his individual immunity from unreasonable search of his papers and effects."



Abraham Lincoln
1809-1865

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Stabilizing Confusion

Grain & Feed Journals: The confusion as to plans for stabilizing farm commodities has brought about further price declines. The feed wheat sales program for the present has drastically cut into the demand for corn. Producers so far are withholding offerings of corn, and they are encouraged in their holding attitude by the extended livestock and poultry feeding program, as well as by the attractiveness of the 1941 loan program. Under the loan they still have an opportunity to redeem the corn and sell it at higher prices in the event that the market advances. Therefore, corn is going under the loan rapidly. The daily receipts in terminal markets largely reflect the movement of government corn.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Sick Wheat Earning Discounts

Grain & Feed Journals: There has been a good deal of damage in wheat. We have quite a little sick wheat throughout the country. Farmers kept it in their bins, it is coming in now and they are raising quite a howl about prevailing discounts. Some wheat we refused to buy.

Now comes the government out with a proposition to sell this feeding wheat, containing no musty, sick or damaged wheat, delivered to points in Indiana at around 90c a bushel, or more than 30c of what No. 2 Red Wheat is worth in the country. Just some things we can't understand. Secretary Wickard's idea, as we understand it, is to substitute wheat for corn in feeding as well as in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol to help get rid of the enormous amount of wheat in store.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

Watch Stored Beans

Grain & Feed Journals:—Country elevators and growers who have high moisture beans in their bins should watch them very carefully and move them before warm weather sets in. The most unfavorable harvesting conditions ever experienced were on last year's crop and accounts for more low grade, high moisture beans than normally. The keeping quality of many of these beans is very questionable. Some beans have already gone out of condition; in some cases the beans deteriorated so rapidly that severe loss was sustained before the beans could be dried. As beans have a high oil content, once they start to heat they burn out to where they are worthless, unless they are conditioned immediately. At present prices beans are too valuable to take chances of heavy loss through deterioration.—Baldwin Elevator Company.

Wickard Calls for Largest Farm Production in History

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has announced revised goals for farm production in 1942 substantially larger than the record output called for in the goals announced in the fall of 1941. At the same time he announced new policies with respect to loans, purchases, and sales of Government-held stocks which should stimulate the production of maximum supplies of the commodities most needed in the war effort.

"The new 1942 goals, revised in view of Pearl Harbor," Secretary Wickard stated, "call for the greatest production in the history of American agriculture, and for putting every acre of land, every hour of labor, and every bit of farm machinery, fertilizer, and other supplies to the use which will best serve the nation's war time needs."

"The coming production season is the most crucial in the history of American agriculture. To American farmers, the nation looks for enough production this year to feed and clothe our own people for their war time task. To American farmers, the United Nations look for indispensable supplies of food and fiber for their people and fighting forces."

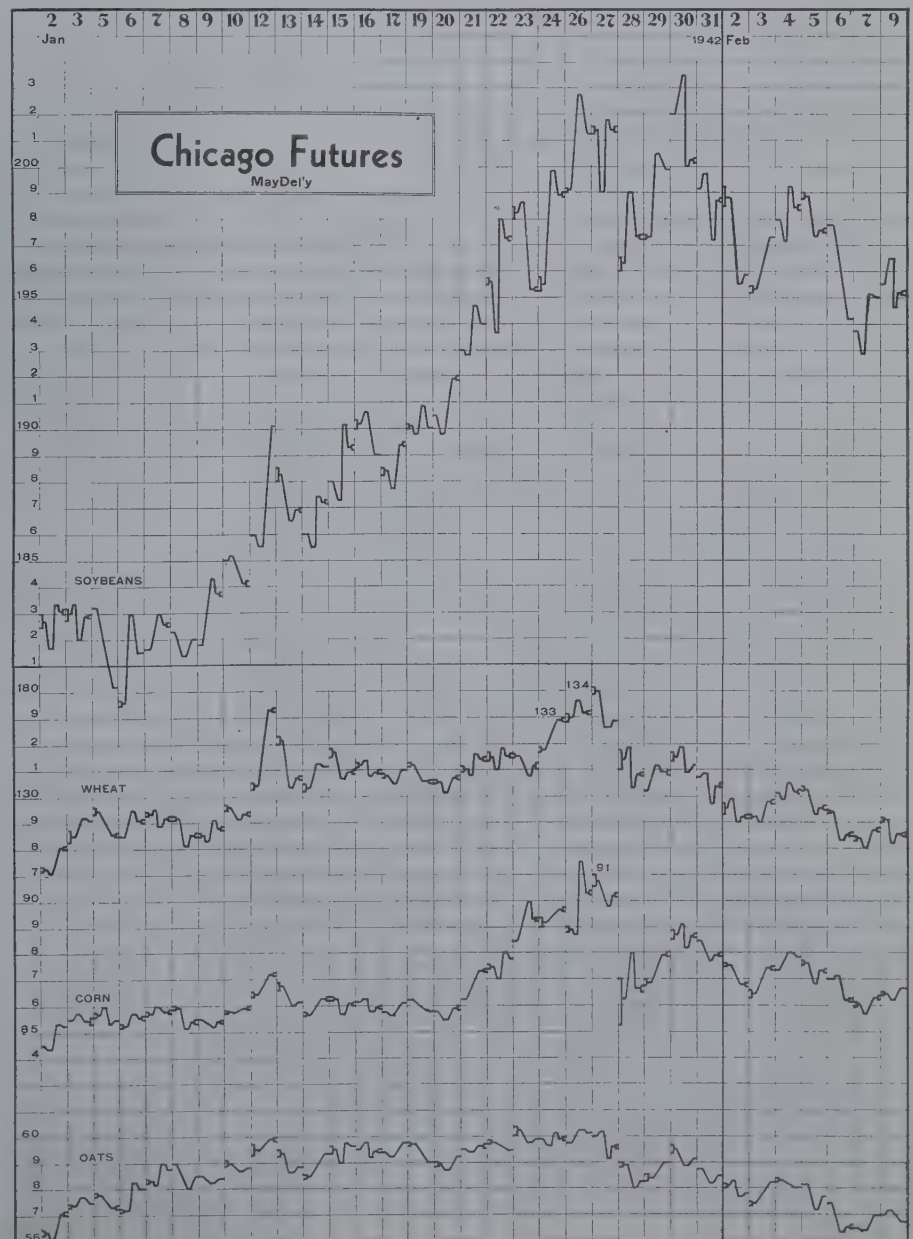
Budget for State Taxes

John D. Kiefer, of Kiefer Feed & Supply Co., at Elwood, Ind., has a plan for handling the state sales tax problem. The plan consists essentially of budgeting his income to take care of these taxes when they fall due. "If we don't prepare for our taxes," says Mr. Kiefer, "they make a pretty heavy load on the bank account, sometimes at inconvenient moments."

Mr. Kiefer figures on laying aside at the end of each day, or at the end of each week, 2 per cent of his gross income to build up the fund from which he will pay taxes.

The major tax on business in Indiana is the ½ per cent gross business tax applying to all sales within the state. This, thinks Mr. Kiefer, may have a marked effect on shipments of carloads of grain and soybeans from Indiana elevators. At the present price of soybeans it amounts to nearly 1c per bu., or close to \$15 per car, a sizeable saving if the beans can be directed to buyers outside the state to escape the tax.

Girls are being trained by the New York Curb Exchange to replace drafted men in the quotation room.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Gardena, Wash.—Hay growers will have a crop in excess of 12,000 tons for 1941, and practically the entire crop has been disposed of at good prices.—F.K.H.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Growing wheat in Dubois and adjoining counties is looking exceptionally well for this season of the year. The severe cold weather in January is not believed to have damaged the crop.—W. B. C.

Modesto, Cal.—There has been a great deal more grain planted this season than usual. We are trying to do our part here in defense of our country. Have had some very nice weather for growing crops; plenty of rain.—O. H. Brown, Mgr., Grain Dept., J. S. West & Co.

Fulton, Mo.—County Agent Harold Slusher has announced that the oat crop that will be seeded in Callaway County this season will be the largest in the history of the county. The small wheat crop seeded last fall, being only about 25 per cent of a normal crop.—P.J.P.

Walla Walla, Wash.—In order to assist in the experimentation of soybeans the Centennial Mill Co. planted a hundred acres in Garfield County and a like number near Prescott, Wash., and results have been fairly satisfactory. It was interesting to note that under some conditions soybeans can be harvested in the spring after standing out all winter.

Enid, Okla., Feb. 5.—The heavy moisture snow of Jan. 30 which occurred over a great part of the state was quite welcome to growing wheat, barley and oats. Probably a spell of colder weather would be favorable at this time in order to hold back the growth of these field grains. Generally speaking the fall crops at this time are in excellent condition.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 5.—Total durum wheat crop for 1941 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was 4,200,000 bus., as compared to 25,000,000 in 1937. The quality of the durum wheat crop this year was adversely affected by the heavy rains in the fall. Inspections of durum wheat from Aug. 1 to date, were: Durum, No. 1, 1942, 23 cars, 1941, 51 cars; durum No. 2, 1942, 372 cars, 1941, 879 cars; durum No. 3, 1942, 202 cars, 1941, 335 cars; others, 1942, 257 cars, 1941, 75 cars.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Flax Acreage for 1942

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 6.—Two questions arising about the new acreage goal are: Will the acreage distribution give a satisfactory yield of flaxseed? Can the acreage suggested be achieved? In regard to the first question: Of the 1,133,000 acreage increase called for, 885,000 are in the states of North and South Dakota and Montana. The average yield of flax per acre in those states over the past twenty-five years has been disappointing. It has been the aim of the Flax Development Committee to get the flax acreage out of those sections and into the more productive areas of the Red River Valley, Minnesota and Iowa. Answering the second question: Our feeling is that unless some special, and heretofore unannounced, inducements are offered farmers to plant flax this year the desired acreage will not be achieved. The loan price announced by the Government for 1942 does not make flax prices look outstandingly attractive in relation to other grains. Short crops of oats and feed barley in Minnesota and northern Iowa during 1941 have caused farmers in those sections to favor larger acreages for feed crops this year. The recent 10% increase in corn acreage allotments for Minnesota, Iowa and eastern South Dakota will draw on flax acreage.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

California's acreage of flax is estimated at 200,000 against 213,000 last year. In the Imperial Valley there has been less early season damage than last year, but the good early rains which occurred in 1941 have not been encountered this year. Consequently, it seems likely that the high yields in the Imperial Valley will not be repeated since those yields were largely the result of early rains sprouting seed on

hard land which would not have come up without rainfall. The Arizona acreage is 16,000 this year against 14,000 last year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

December Soybean Inspections

Inspections of market receipts of soybeans in December totaled 9,524 cars, or about 300 cars less than the November inspections, the Department of Agriculture reports. The December inspections brought the season's total since Oct. 1 to 26,245 cars. Inspections for December, 1940, the first month for which comparable data are available, totaled 2,806 cars.

Only 17 per cent of the inspected receipts in December graded No. 2 or better. Fifty-six per cent graded No. 3 compared with 55 per cent in November while 27 per cent graded No. 4 and sample grade compared with only 10 per cent in these grades in November. Of the total inspections 3,399 cars classed as yellow, 74 as mixed, and 51 cars brown and black.

The inspections of soybeans in December included the equivalent of 69 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 86 cars.

Argentine Corn Acreage Down

Planted acreage for the 1941-42 Argentine corn crop has just been officially estimated at 12,602,000 acres, the lowest in more than ten years, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture. During 1940-41 plantings totaled 15,067,000 acres. The average for the five-year period ending with the 1939-40 crop was 15,956,000 acres.

The condition of the current crop is reported as generally good and satisfactory yields are expected, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said. Assuming average yields for the past ten years, the new crop should amount to about 250,000,000 bus. compared with 403,000,000 bus. in 1940-41. The average production for the five-year period ending with the 1939-40 crop was 302,000,000 bus. annually.

With export markets drastically curtailed because of the war, Argentina has been confronted with a serious surplus problem during the past two seasons. Present indications are that the carry-over on April 1, the beginning of the new marketing season, will amount to about 318,000,000 bus.

Steel bins as well as the corn stored in them in Cass County, Iowa, are being sold by the C.C.C. to farmers, at 7c per bushel of capacity.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
July 12	45,256	20,615	8,502	12,026	11,278
July 19	49,885	20,479	9,416	12,208	11,465
July 26	50,462	21,393	11,151	12,315	11,571
Aug. 2	51,292	22,147	13,284	13,597	11,239
Aug. 9	50,005	25,017	14,639	15,455	10,780
Aug. 16	49,786	25,617	16,051	16,371	11,799
Aug. 23	50,903	25,731	16,672	16,866	12,143
Aug. 30	50,526	26,853	18,388	17,434	11,415
Sept. 6	50,585	29,232	17,744	18,199	10,855
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,257	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,510	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Oct. 11	59,115	40,329	18,289	20,834	10,833
Oct. 18	51,303	40,148	16,274	19,989	10,193
Oct. 25	51,550	41,304	16,765	20,081	9,617
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Nov. 8	53,592	42,348	16,924	20,827	9,548
Nov. 15	52,968	42,254	16,694	21,257	9,432
Nov. 22	54,407	40,090	16,941	21,200	9,532
Nov. 29	50,385	42,446	16,668	20,888	9,046
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,069	15,301	9,012
Dec. 13	40,908	43,432	13,402	19,225	6,992
Dec. 20	40,058	43,725	12,832	19,328	6,893
Dec. 27	39,077	44,586	12,014	19,566	6,888
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	35,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733
Jan. 17	34,834	55,212	12,453	23,268	6,406
Jan. 24	36,400	61,696	12,853	24,887	6,525
Jan. 31	35,395	65,190	12,269	26,702	6,889
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886

The Price Ceiling Law

The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as approved by the president Jan. 30 provides:

"Sec. 3. (a) No maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below the highest of any of the following prices, as determined and published by the secretary of agriculture: (1) 110% of the parity price for such commodity, adjusted by the secretary of agriculture for grade, location, and seasonal differentials, or, in case a comparable price has been determined for such commodity under subsection (b), 110% of such comparable price, adjusted in the same manner, in lieu of 110% of the parity price so adjusted; (2) the market price prevailing for such commodity on Oct. 1, 1941; (3) the market price prevailing for such commodity on Dec. 15, 1941; or (4) the average price for such commodity during the period July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929.

"(b) For the purposes of this act, parity prices shall be determined and published by the secretary of agriculture as authorized by law. In the case of any agricultural commodity other than the basic crops corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, the secretary shall determine and publish a comparable price whenever he finds, after investigation and public hearing, that the production and consumption of such commodity has so changed in extent or character since the base period as to result in a price out of line with parity prices for basic commodities.

"(c) No maximum price shall be established or maintained for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity below a price which will reflect to producers of such agricultural commodity a price for such agricultural commodity equal to the highest price therefore specified in subsection (a).

"(d) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to modify, repeal, supersede, or affect the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, or to invalidate any marketing agreement, license, or order, or any provision thereof or amendment thereto, heretofore or hereafter made or issued under the provisions of such act.

"(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law, no action shall be taken under this act by the administrator or any other person with respect to any agricultural commodity without the prior approval of the secretary of agriculture; except that the administrator may take such action as may be necessary under section 202 and section 205 (a) and (b) to enforce compliance with any regulation, order, price schedule or other requirement with respect to an agricultural commodity which has been previously approved by the secretary of agriculture.

"(f) No provision of this act or of any existing law shall be construed to authorize any action contrary to the provisions and purposes of this section."

"In any case in which a commodity is domestically produced, the powers granted to the administrator by this subsection shall be exercised with respect to importations of such commodity only to the extent that, in the judgment of the administrator, the domestic production of the commodity is not sufficient to satisfy the demand therefor. Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify, suspend, amend, or supersede any provision of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and nothing in this section, or in any existing law, shall be construed to authorize any sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity contrary to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or to authorize the administrator to prohibit trading in any agricultural commodity for future delivery if such trading is subject to the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended."

According to the U.S.D.A. Feb. 2 parity prices as of Jan. 15 were, per bushel, for wheat, \$1.291; corn, \$0.937; oats, \$0.583; barley, \$0.904; rye, \$1.051; flaxseed, \$2.47, and rice \$1.187.

Distillers boosted the output of alcohol so rapidly the government could not find storage space and had to send telegrams to all the distillers suspending the order forbidding them to use their stills otherwise. They can make whisky until the alcohol is worked off.

Dayton, O.—Roscoe C. Filburn, a farmer, has brot suit against the secretary of agriculture for a declaratory judgment invalidating the 49-cent penalty on wheat sold in excess of allotment. Three judges of the federal court heard the suit. The plaintiff alleges the Constitution provides no basis for the regulation of agricultural production.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 5.—Country marketings of durum wheat were 1,542,120 bus.; a year ago, 8,714,472 bus.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Boston, Mass.—Receipts and shipments of grain for January, 1941, compared with January, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 429,730 (481,652); oats, 8,000 (10,000); rye, 1,100; shipments, wheat, 439,788 (1,045,495).—Grain & Flour Exchange.

Bertrand, Neb.—Thanks to irrigation, two cars of corn, the first since Aug. 30, 1934, were shipped in mid-January by the Bertrand Mill & Elevator Co., of which Don Mintun is manager. After seven years of crop failures due to drouth, the Bertrand area received its first irrigation water in 1941 from the new Tri-County project. Irrigated land yielded from 70 to 80 bus. per acre.—R.R.J.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 5.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Jan. 30, 1942, decreased 3,905,023 bus. as compared with the previous week and decreased 3,311,687 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 490,240,905 bus. compared with 494,145,928 bus. for the previous week and 493,552,592 bus. for the week of Jan. 31, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Jan. 30, 1942, amounted to 2,628,846 bus., a decrease of 421,391 bus. from the revised figures of the previous week when 3,050,237 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 3,122,974 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 26 weeks from Aug. 1, 1941, to Jan. 30, 1942, as compared with the same period in 1941, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1941: Manitoba, 30,632,879 (40,908,564); Saskatchewan, 11,059,214 (162,409,877); Alberta, 47,982,815 (101,582,390) bus. For the 26 weeks ending Jan. 30, 1942, and the same period in 1941, 159,674,908 and 304,900,831 bus. were received from the farms.—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Acting Dominion Statistician.

Barley Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	27,763	2,897	.....	.....
Chicago	1,281,000	1,020,000	481,000	260,000
Duluth	281,605	58,946	302,785	305,482
Ft. William	442,928	187,027	966,098	325,806
Ft. Worth	22,400	6,400	52,800	.....
Hutchinson	18,750	11,250	.....	.....
Kansas City	382,490	35,200	345,600	17,600
Minneapolis	2,192,960	2,184,480	1,060,275	1,133,975
Omaha	5,207,100	3,143,300	3,250,040	2,342,600
Peoria	445,871	4,800	432,000	64,479
St. Joseph	265,800	268,100	136,500	151,600
St. Louis	22,750	.....	28,000	.....
Seattle	225,500	96,000	43,200	8,000
Superior	39,200	14,000	.....	.....
Toledo	182,678	9,935	237,221	186,137
Wichita	74,200	33,600	39,200	8,400
	1,300	1,300	.....	1,300

Oats Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	73,102	64,112	.....	.....
Chicago	2,102,000	807,000	2,187,000	1,130,000
Duluth	48,140	127,525	279,010	1,057
Ft. William	530,717	744,114	1,767,261	1,069,161
Ft. Worth	238,000	22,000	35,000	28,000
Kansas City	161,000	106,000	150,000	42,000
Minneapolis	40,680	15,820	108,300	62,700
Omaha	3,831,750	1,473,750	3,404,250	1,318,500
New Orleans	.....	17,911	19,676	18,824
Peoria	332,000	42,000	306,750	41,050
St. Joseph	190,000	151,208	1,776,600	102,000
St. Louis	528,000	256,000	104,000	58,000
Seattle	326,000	222,000	170,000	264,000
Superior	30,000	18,000	.....	.....
Toledo	11,486	5,632	303,515	5,875
Wichita	462,000	203,700	264,600	170,100
	.....	1,500	.....	1,300

Larger Wheat Carry-Over Expected July 1

There is little upon which to base a forecast at this time on the quantity of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat which will be fed before July 1. However, considering that the reduced prices will be conducive to a considerable increase in the feeding of wheat in Pacific and Atlantic states, but that corn prices will still have the advantage in much of the middle area, it would seem that there might be an increase in disappearance of perhaps 30 million bushels by July 1, which would make total disappearance for the 1941-42 marketing year about 700 million bushels. If this should be the case, the carry-over July 1, 1942, might be approximately 610 million bushels.

On the basis of a crop of 793 million bushels (December indications for winter wheat of 631 million bushels plus an allowance of 162 million bushels for spring wheat arrived at by assuming a 9-per cent reduction in spring wheat acreage and average yields), a carry-over of this size would point to total supplies in 1942-43 of about 1,400 million bushels, or about 70 million bushels more than in 1941-42.—U. S. D. A.

Wheat Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	1,480,377	479,116	1,334,572	2,917,364
Chicago	769,000	916,000	1,365,000	1,245,000
Duluth	1,817,625	1,954,191	286,500	751,436
Ft. Wm.	13,384,785	14,644,930	1,788,975	185,939
Ft. Worth	819,000	128,800	810,600	505,400
Hutchinson	1,551,150	869,400	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,041,600	1,848,000	2,721,535	3,752,870
Minneapolis	31,400	51,810	21,000	21,000
New Orleans	8,137,500	3,181,500	2,770,500	1,600,500
Omaha	1,029,225	404,128	350,541	458,150
Peoria	106,200	142,200	325,300	193,000
St. Joseph	515,200	123,600	312,000	297,600
St. Louis	1,066,500	1,066,000	1,056,000	861,000
Seattle	455,800	614,600	.....	.....
Superior	1,256,238	990,909	300,047	461,073
Toledo	463,500	297,000	543,000	562,500
Wichita	1,212,800	1,131,000	1,032,000	822,000

Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	71,482	80,693	.....	.....
Chicago	197,000	21,000	241,000	138,000
Duluth	245,300	48,287	109,435	166,391
Ft. William	111,079	68,794	115,845	10,786
Ft. Worth	1,500	.....	1,500	.....
Hutchinson	3,750	1,250	.....	.....
Kansas City	94,500	4,500	28,500	21,000
Minneapolis	114,010	64,930	39,145	67,770
New Orleans	1,540,500	480,000	757,500	399,000
Omaha	123,570	28,134	68,800	26,600
Peoria	63,720	61,500	4,800	21,400
St. Joseph	1,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	60,000	16,500	69,000	27,000
Seattle	18,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	248,862	38,258	36,329	72,968
Toledo	2,800	5,600	1,400	1,400

Corn Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	223,340	769,630	.....	240,500
Chicago	8,950,000	6,441,000	5,261,000	4,092,000
Duluth	744,130	72,873	22,695	4,275
Ft. William	137,111	71,814	1,767,281	1,069,161
Ft. Worth	144,000	58,500	79,000	109,500
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Kansas City	3,666,900	766,700	1,717,500	381,000
Minneapolis	528,550	872,650	444,600	362,700
Omaha	2,860,500	684,000	1,834,500	420,000
New Orleans	38,086	188,835	119,500	88,700
Peoria	2,511,600	881,060	1,853,160	565,730
St. Joseph	4,324,900	2,594,700	126,000	1,142,600
St. Louis	556,500	418,500	240,000	229,500
Seattle	1,354,500	880,500	544,500	306,000
Superior	201,000	37,200	.....	.....
Toledo	514,454	54,272	1,151	1,515
Wichita	1,129,800	378,000	436,800	323,400
	3,900	7,800	.....	.....

Pacific Northwest Storage Space Full of Grain

Portland, Ore.—Northwest wheat growers face the double problem of burlap bag and storage space shortage, a meeting of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., brought out at their Portland meeting. Alfred E. Sutton, general manager, said that storage space in the Northwest practically was filled with the 86,715,000-bus carryover from last year. A combined Washington, Oregon and Idaho harvest of 90,000,000 bus was expected in 1942 so wheat must be moved from the area or new storage created.—F.K.H.

Washington News

The bill requiring the registration of communists was vetoed Feb. 9 by the president.

Builders needing materials to complete privately financed dwellings with foundations in place Oct. 9, have until Feb. 14 to apply on form PD 135, (Preference Rating Order P-71, extended).

AAA provisions have been relaxed to allow substitution of volunteer wheat for seeded wheat destroyed by a cause beyond the farmer's control, such as flood or drouth. The substitution of volunteer wheat acreage for the acreage destroyed can be made upon the approval of the county AAA committee.

Flaxseed prices under the price control law are not to be below 110% of parity. The latest parity price on farms announced by the Department of Agriculture is \$2.47. Present prices for cash flax at Minneapolis are \$2.25. The government has recently reported that of the 1941 crop, 688,956 bus. are at present under loan.

Ways of Washington are hard to explain. Even harder to explain is why the hard working Congressmen and Senators have voted themselves \$10,000 pensions and nobody pays any attention to it. Then they want to give a dancing girl higher wages than MacArthur is getting to help lick the Japs and doing the best job of fighting that has been done in a long time.—P. E. Goodrich.

The Grain Products Industry Committee is expected to begin hearings Feb. 24 on minimum wages for employees of flour mills, cereal plants and related trades. Names of members of the committee soon will be announced, but will not include country, terminal or subterminal grain elevators, as they will not be covered by the minimum wage recommended. Grain elevators operated by flour milling companies are included.

To prevent the sale of government-held farm commodities below parity prices bills were introduced Feb. 9 by Senators Nye, Bankhead, Gillette and Thomas. Senator Nye stated in his resolution that there is "evidence of an intention" to prevent farm prices from reaching "parity of 110 per cent thereof," by manipulative practices contrary to the purposes of legislation enacted by Congress. Senator Brown said the president would veto legislation of this nature.

Quartermasters recently took bids on 230,000 bus. of oats for Texas army posts for delivery in March, April and May.

Soybean Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	1,470,000	621,000	390,000	409,000
Minneapolis	100,110	50,760	.....	.....
Omaha	29,000	15,000	.....	.....
Peoria	129,000	19,500	.....	.....
St. Joseph	201,000	267,250	542,350	254,950
St. Louis	48,000	27,000	.....	.....
Toledo	121,600	6,400	6,500	3,200
	316,500	117,000	96,000	84,000

Modern Seed Cleaning and Feed Grinding Facilities Added

The Peterson Biddick Co., whose headquarters are in Wadena, Minn., have a complete seed processing and mixing unit along with a combination feed grinding and mixing unit, at Thief River Falls, Minn.

This plant is provided with mixing and grinding equipment as well as an up-to-date assortment of machines for cleaning and treating field seeds.

This is a combination unit with a very large work floor and fitted with a Hart-Carter Cleaner, a Forsberg Gravity Machine and grain cleaner along with a Forsberg scarifier.

In the basement of the mill is located a 60 H. P. Jacobson hammer mill with chain drags for handling ear corn and small grains. In the work floor story is a Hogmo one ton mixer.

The six legs in this plant are used in connection with the machines they serve. A large dust house was arranged for. The sixteen bins are used for storage and processing.

This plant was built along side of the owner's present brick warehouse.

Maple flooring was laid throughout this mill building and at the rear of the building provision was made for an enclosed driveway for trucks to be served at a platform, and provisions were made for delivering ground feed to the farmer in bulk as well as in sacks.

The whole plant is covered with galvanized iron and presents a very attractive appearance.

Thief River Falls is located on the Soo Line Railroad north of Crookston.

In catering to the diversified farming activities of its tributary territory the Peterson-Biddick Co. handles a great variety of incoming and outgoing commodities.

Buying eggs, poultry and all kinds of field seeds, the company dresses and markets capons and turkeys and does custom cleaning of field seeds.

A retail and wholesale business is done in binder twine, insecticides, poultry remedies, salt, flour and feed.

The plant was designed and erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co., and Ibberson's special mill type fittings of a special design were used throughout.

Dr. Ross Aiken Gortner, chief in the division of biochemistry University of Minnesota will be awarded the Osborne medal for distinguished service by the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at the annual meeting in May.

Mixing Dry and Wet Grain for Definite Results

By T. H. MINARY

The common practice of observing grain shippers, since moisture content became a controlling factor in grading grain for interstate shipment, has been to mix the driest grain in the elevator with all shipments of new crop or damp grain of the same kind having a higher moisture content, in hope of obtaining a more favorable grade at destination for each shipment.

Practically the entire grain trade has been mixing wet and dry grain so that the whole mass will grade without drying part of it. Hence every grain dealer is faced with the problem of how much wet grain of a certain moisture content can I mix with so much dry grain of a certain moisture in order to make the mixture come out 15½% or 14% moisture, or any other percentage of moisture, for that matter.

The problem is a little tricky, and while any intelligent grain man can eventually work it out, it takes time and he's liable to miss it. I have worked out every possible mixture from 12% thru 24% moisture. I call these Minary Mixing Tables Series M-1. M-2 is for dry grain containing 13 and 13½%; M-3 for dry grain testing 14 and 14½% and M-4 for dry grain testing 15 and 15½%.

Active grain dealers will doubtless concede that the correct method of figuring drying costs should be used by all. We have learned of a few methods used by various drier operators, some of which are wrong.

Our tables are figured from infallible evaporation laws of mathematics and anyone who conducts drying operations on the basis of cost figures lower than those shown in our tables is conducting those operations at a loss. I don't care if he has been in the grain business for fifty years and always shown a profit, he's wrong on that particular operation.

We have prepared mathematical proofs of our tables on an entirely different basis from the method used in figuring the tables.

The two tables reproduced on the facing page show the percentage of dry grain or grain containing 12% of moisture in the top table and 12½% moisture in the other which should be mixed with wet grain of the moisture content shown in left hand column to attain the aver-

age moisture content shown at the top of the column in the table starting with the percentage of dry grain used.

Some inquiries directed to us indicate an impression that our tables are made up of arbitrary figures obtained from drying tests run in our own drier. Such is not the case.

The shrinkage part of the tables is figured from absolute evaporation formulas and the shrinkage is then reduced to a cents per bushel cost. The cost of both evaporation and invisible losses are figured from absolute and universal formulas for all values of grain.

The elevator charge or handling cost part of the tables do not attempt to tell you what your elevator cost is. They simply take all elevator costs wet basis and reduce them to elevator cost dry basis for all drying ranges.

No doubt there is considerable skepticism among people who have not seen the work. They may say it is impossible to present problems with five variables in a table set without running into infinity. They're right. We don't attempt to do that. We present two table sets of two variables each and fix the fifth variable at a point where direct interpolation makes everything apparent at a glance. As soon as people are confronted with the printed work they see how simple the trick is, and that it is perfectly possible to present complete drying cost tables without running into infinity.

I will be glad to read the convictions of other grain dealers.

Tires Obtainable for Production

Portland, Ore.—According to J. T. R. McCorkle, ration board secretary advises that farmers needing tires for trucks and trailers used in hauling grain to mills or storage, may buy tires under an order issued by the state rationing board. The tires granted must be used in the process of production of essentials, and not in their delivery to private consumers. —F.K.H.

Europe will have a severe food shortage when the war is over, says Leslie A. Wheeler, director of the office of foreign agricultural relations.

Money in circulation reached an all time high in January, at \$83.43 per capita. Expansion during the year was from \$8,592,832,072 to \$11,174,683,758.

Two special trains bearing 400 farm men and women bore down on parliament at Ottawa, Ont., to demand a raise from 70 cents to \$1 a bushel basis Ft. William, for wheat.

An export shipment of sheller and cleaner, cracker and grader, and ton vertical mixer, complete with motors and drives, has been made by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. to the Government of Panama.

Boston, Mass.—Receipts of millfeed and hay for January, 1941 compared with January, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in tons were: Receipts, millfeed, 129 (1,079); hay, 539 (263).—Grain & Flour Exchange.

"In view of the record supplies of feed grains now available in this country and a prospective corn carryover of more than 600 million bushels next fall, there is no justification for recent price advances in the corn market. If necessary, loans on approximately 170 million bushels of 1938-39-and-40 corn will be called."—Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.



Feed Grinding and Seed Cleaning Plant and Warehouses of Peterson-Biddick Co., at Wadena, Minn.

CALLAHAN & SONS, INC. LOUISVILLE, KY.

T.H.Minary Jr.

Showing percentage of dry grain necessary to mix with higher moisture grain

	Wet Grain	TO MAKE A MIXTURE OF () % MOISTURE										
	% Moist	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½
	23	95.45	90.91	86.36	81.82	77.27	72.73	68.18	63.64	59.09	54.55	50.00
	22½	95.24	90.48	85.71	80.95	76.19	71.43	66.67	61.90	57.14	52.38	47.62
	22	95.00	90.00	85.00	80.00	75.00	70.00	65.00	60.00	55.00	50.00	45.00
	21½	94.74	89.47	84.21	78.95	73.68	68.42	63.16	57.89	52.63	47.37	42.11
DRY	21	94.44	88.89	83.33	77.78	72.22	66.67	61.11	55.56	50.00	44.44	38.89
GRAIN	20½	94.12	88.24	82.35	76.47	70.59	64.71	58.82	52.94	47.06	41.18	35.29
	20	93.75	87.50	81.25	75.00	68.75	62.50	56.25	50.00	43.75	37.50	31.25
12	19½	93.33	86.67	80.00	73.33	66.67	60.00	53.33	46.67	40.00	33.33	26.67
	19	92.86	85.71	78.57	71.43	64.29	57.14	50.00	42.86	35.71	28.57	21.43
%	18½	92.31	84.62	76.92	69.23	61.54	53.85	46.15	38.46	30.77	23.08	15.38
MOISTURE	18	91.67	83.33	75.00	66.67	58.33	50.00	41.67	33.33	25.00	16.67	8.33
	17½	90.91	81.82	72.73	63.64	54.55	45.45	36.36	27.27	18.18	9.09	
	17	90.00	80.00	70.00	60.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	10.00		
	16½	88.89	77.78	66.67	55.56	44.44	33.33	22.22	11.11			
	16	87.50	75.00	62.50	50.00	37.50	25.00	12.50				
	15½	85.71	71.43	57.14	42.86	28.57	14.29					
	15	83.33	66.67	50.00	33.33	16.67						
	14½	80.00	60.00	40.00	20.00							
		12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½
	23		95.24	90.48	85.71	80.95	76.19	71.43	66.67	61.90	57.14	52.38
	22½		95.00	90.00	85.00	80.00	75.00	70.00	65.00	60.00	55.00	50.00
	22		94.74	89.47	84.21	78.95	73.68	68.42	63.16	57.89	52.63	47.37
	21½		94.44	88.89	83.33	77.78	72.22	66.67	61.11	55.56	50.00	44.44
DRY	21		94.12	88.24	82.35	76.47	70.59	64.71	58.82	52.94	47.06	41.18
GRAIN	20½		93.75	87.50	81.25	75.00	68.75	62.50	56.25	50.00	43.75	37.50
	20		93.33	86.67	80.00	73.33	66.67	60.00	53.33	46.67	40.00	33.33
12½	19½		92.86	85.71	78.57	71.43	64.29	57.14	50.00	42.86	35.71	28.57
	19		92.31	84.62	76.92	69.23	61.54	53.85	46.15	38.46	30.77	23.08
%	18½		91.67	83.33	75.00	66.67	58.33	50.00	41.67	33.33	25.00	16.67
MOISTURE	18		90.91	81.82	72.73	63.64	54.55	45.45	36.36	27.27	18.18	9.09
	17½		90.00	80.00	70.00	60.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	
	17		88.89	77.78	66.67	55.56	44.44	33.33	22.22	11.11		
	16½		87.50	75.00	62.50	50.00	37.50	25.00	12.50			
	16		85.71	71.43	57.14	42.86	28.57	14.29				
	15½		83.33	66.67	50.00	33.33	16.67					
	15		80.00	60.00	40.00	20.00						
	14½		75.00	50.00	25.00							

For Explanation of Minary's Mixing Tables See Article on Facing Page.

North Dakota Dealers Geared for War

Resolving to lend every effort and make every sacrifice to the ultimate victory of our arms, the nearly 1,800 who registered for the 32d annual convention of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n in Fargo, Feb. 3, 4 & 5, gave ample evidence that the grain trade, as ever before, stands ready to do more than its share in the country's great task.

PRES. WALTER ALBRIGHT, Bonetrail, called the first session to order. Invocation was pronounced by Rev. Clawson. The customary city greeting was extended by Fargo Mayor Fred Olson. Alton Burgum, manager of the Farmers Elevator, Arthur, responded.

In his annual message Pres. Albright gives an excellent summation of those things which will be expected of the grain trade toward the winning of the war:

Pres. Albright's Address

What can we as citizens of the United States and as an organization of businessmen do to promote this war effort?

The first point which might be mentioned is that every major war in which this country has engaged has brought about great changes in the economic life of the Nation.

Government is in business thru the ownership of extensive facilities for production. At the present time the Government is, in many instances, a partner. It may later become a competitor.

It is reasonable to assume that at the termination of this emergency we are not going back to where we were when we started. Instead, industrial methods and industrial products can be expected to be very different, judging from the outcome of the other war.

At the present time instances of disturbances in production far from the immediate field of war preparations are appearing with increasing frequency. For example, there would seem to be little connection between stock feed and munitions, but the molasses which adds to the palatability and food value of a dairy ration can be used to make alcohol which is needed in large amounts for the production of smokeless powder. Therefore, the use of molasses for feeding purposes is being restricted.

THE PROBLEMS OF COUNTRY ELEVATOR OPERATION are daily becoming more complex. Operators should give their houses, machinery and equipment more painstaking care than they have ever applied before.

NEW MACHINES and repair parts for machinery may be difficult to obtain and many articles of daily use will doubtless be wholly unobtainable. It appears to be absolutely certain that as time goes on an increasing number of articles will not be purchasable at any price, either because the materials which they contain or the machines used to make them have been diverted to war use.

Because of the close relation of the members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n to the agricultural industry, it is appropriate to give some consideration to the special conditions affecting that industry.

At the present time the problem which confronts the agricultural industry is of a dual nature. Supplies of certain major crops, wheat, corn and cotton, either approximate or substantially exceed many previous accumulations and are far in excess of normal requirements for domestic consumption and export. At the present time farmers are being asked to limit the acreage of these crops, but care is being taken to assure an adequate supply to meet exceptional requirements which may arise as a result of the war.

The wheat surplus this year is up to 650 million bushels, an increase of 250 millions. Altho it is much too soon to forecast the wheat crop for 1942, Government reports indicate the possibility of a further increase of 100 million bushels if crop conditions continue favorable.

It is assumed by many that the war and post-war conditions will provide an outlet for all the farm products we can produce. In the case of wheat it is not to be expected that war conditions will greatly increase the domestic consumption of wheat flour and the feeding of wheat will be restricted by the relatively high price level which is being maintained by the loan program, unless arrangements are made to release Government-owned wheat for feeding at a price below the present market level.

EXPORTS of wheat are likely to continue small, as Great Britain will undoubtedly depend for supplies on Canada, which, on Nov. 1 of last year, had 570 million bushels available for ex-

port. On the other hand, should Russian production be greatly reduced another year, large shipments to that country may be necessary.

The post-war demand for wheat will probably depend largely on the extent of the dislocation of manpower in the war-torn countries, also the losses of horses and tractors and the temporary destruction of the productive capacity of the land due to the movements of fighting armies. These factors cannot be accurately estimated.

SEC'Y CHARLES CONAWAY, Fargo, in his annual report, excerpts from which follow, outlined the activities of the association:

Sec'y Conaway's Annual Report

This Association has survived one major world wide conflict in which our nation was at war and we have no reason to believe it will not survive the present one as well. Each round of trouble makes us stronger to meet the next succeeding round.

The work of our office will be greatly increased during the war. The work of each of you may be doubled for the same period. We must remain at the post to accept whatever duty of citizenship that comes our way. It may be difficult for you to operate your business and act as a "dollar a year" man for Uncle Sam. Sacrifice in all its phases must be considered a virtue until every resource of attack and defense has been completely exhausted.

We need fifteen million horses to take the place of the tractor which has been bored out to make cannon. We need three million bugles and half as many wagons to supply our farm needs and yet there isn't enough trained men on the farms of America to drive them. We will discuss priorities, production, better seeds, costs of marketing, food supplies and anything and everything agricultural but the cold, petrified fact remains that we must win this war or we will live in thatched roof houses and on a ration of rice with the yellow jacket the rest of our lives.

We are all selfish and unwilling to make personal sacrifice. Our everyday lives in peace time builds up within us a selfish, even though worthy, desire to forge ahead. It is recognized by the President and agreed to by nearly all of us that food and transportation will win this war as in the past. Agricultural supplies have been given a priority rating of 35 out of a possible 100 in this emergency. This means that the farmer will be given an opportunity to purchase machinery and supplies for needed production but to give you an idea of the overlapping complexity of the situation, this same farmer will not be able to secure the labor necessary to run a well oiled machine because of the man power needed by the Army and Navy.

As the farmer has been given a reasonable supply of repairs and new machinery, it is imperative that something be done to furnish repairs and equipment in equal volume to country elevators to facilitate storage and handling of grain at the end of the crop season.

ASSOCIATION SUPPORT.—As for the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n and its affairs, you have done a masterful job in giving us your support. There are about 150 eligible elevator companies, both independent and farmers' elevators, that should be members of this Ass'n. You have never needed us more in your official lives than you do right now and as time goes on the need will become greater. Our functions are pretty well defined and we have definitely become a part of the protectorate of the farm population of this country in spite of payrollers who have us clothed in tuxedos with chaff on the shoulders and autos with stolen tires. We have had too much to do the past year to indulge in petty squabbles on our right to exist. You have answered that question by your presence here and by your liberal patronage during the past year.

Our financial report is not printed to create a wholesome respect on your part for our ability to raid the United States Treasury. We have no interest to pay or payments to make. We are going to confine our fighting ability and all our facilities to the battle front in any capacity, until the war is over and won. We are still in a liquid financial condition as may be attested to by the Auditor, our President and twelve Directors. We are here to help you in every way we can to carry on with your individual burden and the additional war time activity.

STORAGE SPACE PROVIDED.—The officials of this Association do rejoice with you in the 1941 bumper crop for North Dakota. We have worked side by side in trying to provide storage space for this crop. The result of this effort is well known now and very little, if any, grain that has been threshed is left lying on the ground. Weather hazards have prevented threshing in many instances and much threshing has been done during the month of Janu-

ary. We believe that something should be done now to provide for storage in 1942.

Moisture conditions have never been better in our state and conservation practices by the farmers has put the soil in condition to produce a maximum result with a minimum of local showers. In connection with the slogan that "Food Will Win the War," we must and will provide storage for an additional bumper crop in 1942.

SWITCHING CHARGES on consignments of grain to the terminal markets.—Our testimony has been offered against these charges and the Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled them out. An appeal was taken to a court of competent jurisdiction and the case was tried in Minneapolis last fall. The decision of the court upheld the findings of the I. C. C. The railroads then carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case is there now and we have no reason to believe that errors or omissions will change the decision. This will mean a substantial saving to all country elevators.

COMMITTEE for Car Distribution and terminal space for grain during the past season.—We must feel very grateful to Mr. E. J. Grimes as chairman of this Committee for the excellent job he directed in the interest of storage and transportation. It was largely thru his efforts that a total embargo on grain shipments was awarded. The Secretary is now a member of the State Defense Committee, appointed by Governor Moses, concerned with country elevators. We are standing by to be of service on a moment's notice.

We note that there will be another campaign put on this year to fight grasshoppers. The secretary has been a member of the State Committee for the past two years and we have learned many things about this pest and how to combat it.

OUR MEMBERSHIP shows a net increase of twelve companies over the preceding year of 1940. We are very happy to report this to you as it denotes an increasing faith in our ability to represent our members satisfactorily.

We are pleased with our membership showings and hope to add many more companies to our list during the coming season. If you have a competitor in your town or your community who is not a member, try to get him into the Association.

New bond forms have come into existence since the government loan program has become general. Supplemental contracts to the Uniform Warehouse Agreement between the CCC and our country elevators, have carried with them certain financial guaranties to be protected by bond. These bonds are running direct to the Secretary of Agriculture for no apparent good reason at all, putting the bonding companies on guard with a suspicion that the risk is more sinister than it really is. There is a higher premium on these bonds than on the same type running to the state. We are trying to clarify the situation and hope to have something constructive to offer before the year is out.

Following the appointment of committees by Pres. Albright the morning session adjourned.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

OTTO KLINDWORTH, Fessenden, who has long specialized in durum wheats, gave an interesting talk on the different varieties of this wheat, placing special emphasis on those adaptable to North Dakota.

F. GRAY BUTCHER, N. D. A. C., had as his subject Insects and their Control, a problem which has given North Dakota grain dealers more sleepless nights and worry than any other in recent years. Mr. Butcher said in part:

Grain elevator operators and managers have an opportunity to contribute to the national effort, by doing their part to increase farm production. Their first effort should be to see that farmers plant good seed, germination tests should be made, in fact no grain should be planted which has not been carefully tested. Grain should also be treated with Ceresan or mercury dust before planting. Elevator men readily see their duty in having these precautions taken.

In his comments on grain pests Mr. Butcher stated: There are two principal kinds of grain parasites, primary and secondary. The primary parasite is the grain weevil which develops inside the wheat kernel, and when it is abundant is very injurious. This parasite is not a serious problem in North Dakota, in fact rarely found here because it is destroyed or kept under control by freezing weather. These pests multiply rapidly in grain stored over a long period, particularly when it goes into storage with an abnormal moisture content.

The secondary forms consist of various types of bran bugs, the most common being the small, flat, grain beetle. These secondary bugs live largely outside the grain kernel, and live on grain dust and broken kernels. They do not do much damage by eating the grain, but when they develop in large masses, cause a heating condition which may result in widespread and

serious damage. Since these insects feed on the outside of the grain, an important control measure is to blow them out by cleaning and aerating processes which dry the grain. Dry grain has the best chance to escape damage.

Fumigants are necessary for the control of the primary pests and frequently provide the most economical means of controlling the secondary parasites. Blowing fumigants on grain will not, however, dry the grain, and precautions should be taken in using fumigants for they are poisonous to humans. There are several effective fumigants on the market, but they must be used correctly. Methyl bromide is very dangerous and farmers should be warned about it. You may not, to all appearances, have infected grain now but be on your guard in the spring. Elevator men should clean out each bin thoroughly, then spray it with a fly spray, and do not overlook the cracks and corners.

JAMES GILLIS, Fargo, discussed Income Taxes and explained how and by whom reports should be made.

LUCIAN STRONG, pres. Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, in his talk on Priorities, gave a brief and understandable explanation of priority regulations. He said: Priorities are confusing especially to those who have not had contact with them. There are two kinds of priorities of concern to you issued by WPB. P-100 to get repairs and operating supplies for the normal maintenance of your business. But bear in mind this is only for repairs and supplies. No new equipment can be obtained except for replacement, and only then if it is proven that the equipment to be replaced is beyond repair. PD-1 is for new equipment. This form must be filled out and signed by you and sent to WPB. Read it over carefully. The firms from which you buy equipment will assist you, they cannot fill it out for you, but will advise you.

Wednesday Morning Session

RALPH GUNKELMAN, Fargo, in commenting on the car supply warned this problem will be the most troublesome of any with which shippers will be confronted, and urged that all users of cars handle them as quickly as possible, regardless of what day it is or what time of day. He also called attention to the necessity of loading each car to capacity. Mr. Gunkelman called attention to the conditions during World War I, and warned that Coordinator Eastman has authority to promulgate and enforce drastic orders regulating the handling of cars.

A. W. ERICKSON, Minneapolis, specialist in crop reporting, read an interesting paper on Foundation Moisture and Crops, using lantern slides for illustrating the salient features of his address which is published elsewhere in this number.

H. O. PUTNAM, N. W. Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis, urged that special precautions be taken in selecting flax for seed, and

that the seed be given a germination test. This was necessary he said because of the large amount of damp grain that went into storage last fall. Mr. Putnam said: Bison and Golden are the preferred flax for seed in North Dakota. Bison is not as rust resistant as Golden. Flax which has a blackish color has been wet and is not suitable for seed. I also want to call your attention to the durum wheat which is being raised along the South Dakota border. This is a very old variety of durum and carries a large percentage of white wheat. Instead of getting new and pure seed the farmers in this locality plant seed from the previous crop, and each year they produce the same low grade crop. If elevator operators would pay what it is worth it would be but a short time that farmers would plant a better variety of seed. But until they are discouraged by low prices they will continue to grow the poor crop. Oats should also have your attention. Farmers should clean and use the present variety of oats found in their localities, instead of bringing in heavier feed oats of unknown variety which often contain other grains as well as oat mixtures. Their own known varieties are preferable to undependable varieties which are offered them.

SECY CONAWAY read the following question which was taken from the question box: Why is the CCC so slow in paying storage charges? Answer: The only answer I can give is that you are dealing with a government agency bureaucracy which wraps the American flag around it, and takes its own time about paying its bills. We had a speaker from the CCC last year who told us that they were installing new calculating machines that would speed up the remittances. I don't know whether the machines failed to materialize, but the situation has not improved. I guess the only thing you can do is to get down on your knees and say 'please make your remittances when due.' Perhaps if you bill them twice each month it might help.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRES. ALBRIGHT announced that E. J. Grimes, pres. Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis was unable to be present because of illness and presented E. C. Hillweg, sec'y of the Chamber, to speak for that body.

MR. HILLWEG: I regret exceedingly that Mr. Grimes cannot be here as he would have related in detail how the Northwest Emergency Storage Committee and the Minneapolis and Duluth markets had cooperated and functioned to deal with what appeared to be an impossible situation last fall. You know how well they met that emergency, how space was found to store grain and how outlets were found for grain that could not be stored. All of us can well be proud of that committee, its members in North Dakota and neighboring states, and of the men in the terminals who performed herculean tasks and won a magnificent victory against great odds. There are other tasks ahead, which promise to be more difficult than those that have been conquered in the past. They will tax the patience and ingenuity of men. They will demand a degree of intelligent cooperation and energy that has never been required before. Don't think that you are small-fry in the country's war economy. Grain is a great and important factor in the war. It is expected also to play an important place in the peace, since the United States doubtless will be called upon to feed the famished multitudes in the countries now under Axis heel. To meet the demands of war every elevator must function with the utmost efficiency. Each of you will be compelled to work and think as never before. I have no doubt you will succeed because your jobs are cut that way.

There is no question about the willingness of you who have to do with marketing in the country, and the men who have the responsibility of marketing in the terminals, to face the challenge that lies ahead. These problems cannot be catalogued because their extent and detail are as unpredictable as are the details of the world war. But they will be many and difficult.

You and your representatives in the terminal markets must and will work together, I am sure, to render a good service for this business. You owe it to yourselves and to your country. You must never let it be said that the facilities of marketing which have survived the terrific impact of one world war, and of drought and depression, were found wanting in the trying days to come. Guard jealously and prove the soundness of the principles of free enter-

prise which characterize this important business while you deal with the emergencies that are certain to develop. Thus you will have a proud part in the victory and in the peace that will follow.

Speaking personally, let me assure you that the secretary's office of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis is open to all of you. Your visits, your letters, your suggestions will be welcomed and will receive considerate attention.

I wish to compliment this ass'n for all it has done to safeguard the advance of the grain elevators of North Dakota. You are going to need it more in this war period than you have in the past. Independent effort will count for little. Unity is the watchword. This applies to you as citizens and as operators of elevators. Do your duty as citizens and as elevator operators by lending your vigorous support at all times to this fine association.

You and your ass'n have an opportunity through the Nat'l Grain Trade Council, to participate in the war activities that involve the grain trade. This council, of which Mr. Peavey Hefelfinger of Minneapolis is the chairman, represents a cross-section of the grain business the country over. Its affiliates include the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n and similar organizations, as well as all of the grain exchanges. It has the cooperation of several national farm organizations, of the Millers Nat'l Federation and other related groups. It has pledged full cooperation to the authorities in Washington to the national all-out war effort. From it, and down through its channels of representation and communication, elevator operators in North Dakota will be kept advised of the problems that arise and of the opportunities you will have to help win the war.

DEAN H. L. WALSTER, N.D.A.C., prefaced his remarks on South America with a warning that in his opinion when farm boys return from war and war industries, a high proportion of them will not go back to the farm. He said despite efforts of the administration to aid the farmers of the U. S., both big and little, especially the efforts to help the low income farmer, the tendency to fewer farms and greater tenancy has not been reversed. It is his opinion that we may industrialize almost completely, stating that the impetus given by the present war to further mechanical and chemical advances will be enormous.

H. R. "SI" SUMNER, F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis, used colored motion pictures to illustrate his talk on Result of Phosphates in Soil. Si said: There are many soils in North Dakota that are deficient in their supply of available phosphorous. Phosphate is likely to be deficient in most any locality all over the state. The only way for a farmer or an elevator man to find out if phosphate is needed, is to try it. The supply of phosphorous, so vitally required in all plant and animal life, comes from the soil. After 40-60 years of crop production, many soils exhaust their supply of sufficient phosphorous. The only way to add a new supply is to apply phosphate fertilizer. Thousands of North Dakota farmers are finding that an application of 50 pounds per acre, costing about \$1.40 an acre, of a treble superphosphate fertilizer to their barley or wheat or corn is a mighty profitable practice.

B. E. GROOM, Greater N. D. Ass'n, Fargo, reviewed the flax situation, saying: We raise more wheat in this state than is needed, but we are short of flax. I think the farmers of this state should be allowed to shift some of their wheat land to flax without losing their wheat base. This would be the fairest thing for the farmer and would aid in the government's program to increase flax production. Another proposal would be the using of some of the unprofitable grass land for flax. We cannot plow up our pastures, but this grass land could be seeded to flax and sweet clover as neutral crops.

Thursday Morning Session

N. E. WILLIAMS, Fargo, gave a report of his work on the ICC rate hearings and the Minneapolis switching charge case, and stated that the 10% increase in freight rates, as asked by the railroads, to meet higher labor costs, would add \$1,846 in freight charges to each 90 car freight train hauling wheat from western North Dakota to the terminals, and would mean an



Pres. Walter Albright, Bonetrail, N. D.

increase of \$1,844,000 in the cost of transporting the average wheat crop from North Dakota.

GOVERNOR JOHN MOSES was the magnet for the large attendance at this session. The Governor's address was of great import to the audience as it brought home the seriousness of the labor situation as regards the handling of the new crop. He warned, however, "that uncontrolled and unauthenticated publicity about impending labor shortages leads to confusion, labor piracy, excessive labor turnover, labor hoarding and a vicious spiral in wages bid and asked."

Final Session

PRES. ALBRIGHT called this final session to order, and proceeded with the business of the convention.

SECY CONAWAY read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Pledge President Support in War

WHEREAS, A grave situation has arisen plunging the nation into war that threatens the life and property of each of our citizens,

We pledge our full support and allegiance and place at his command all our resources in order that the President of the United States may be able to receive that measure of support that he is entitled.

Ask Prompter Payment of Storage

WHEREAS, The country elevators of North Dakota having signed the Uniform Warehouse Agreement in conjunction with and cooperation with the C.C.C. to facilitate the general program calling for storage of grain upon which loans are being made by the C.C.C.

This resolution is directed to the officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation in the interest of a prompter settlement of all legitimate claims such as storage, redelivery, reconditioning and handling charges that may arise through the operations of the Uniform Warehouse Agreement.

Feed Wheat

WHEREAS, Millions of bushels of wheat are now in the hands of the farmer below the grade required by the Commodity Credit Corporation for loans, and

RESOLVED, That we petition the C.C.C. to withhold from the market grain in its possession in order that privately owned feed wheat may be placed upon the market to meet the demands of the dairy interests who have been requested by the President to increase production to meet the present crisis.

Expenditures for Non-Defense Efforts

WHEREAS, It is apparent that the war has speeded up and entirely eliminated all possibilities of unemployment and that employment which may be had by all able bodied men in the United States for the asking.

THEREFORE, We respectfully petition the President of the United States to exercise his authority to curtail the expenditures of vast sums of money for non-defense efforts in order that we may conserve our financial resources.

Variations in Moisture Tests

WHEREAS, Present methods of moisture testing employed by the state inspection departments of Duluth and Minneapolis vary greatly between the tests made by country elevators, this convention respectfully petitions the inspection departments of the respective cities to use the old inspection method to avoid variations.

Increased Flax Acreage Necessary

RESOLVED, That we approve the program presented for converting wheat acreage to flax provided full payment is assured farmers, and that their wheat base will not be jeopardized if they wish to sow more than the allowed 20% of their wheat base to flax.

Each of the retiring officers were re-elected; they were: Pres., Walter Albright, Bonetrail; vice-pres., John Jones, Garske; sec'y-treas., Charles Conaway, Fargo; ass't sec'y, Lenora Ronning, Fargo. All of the retiring directors were re-elected.

Adjourned to meet in Minot in 1943.

Entertainment

A smoker and dutch lunch, with entertainment, was given the men Tuesday night. Wednesday night a complete vaudeville show was presented, which was attended by the men and their ladies. Special entertainment was provided the ladies each day. This consisted of luncheons, motion picture shows, tours of the city and the inevitable shopping tours. As

a final climax to three busy days a dance was given Thursday night.

Exhibits

The new country elevator machine of the Superior Separator Co. was on display, and the attractive prizes offered for a name for the machine attracted many. The company was represented by C. F. Pierson, Fred Douglass and B. O. Overland.

J. H. Fisch Co. exhibited photographs of elevators recently built or moved by the company. J. H. and L. H. Fisch were in charge.

Howe Scale Co., represented by B. F. and Jack Johnson, displayed a platform scale with over and under attachment and a grain beam with Weightograph.

Vic Reid, Cliff St. Cyr, Ed Miller, J. A. McNamee and H. V. Walser were in attendance at the Hart-Carter Co. exhibit which included a disc flax machine and a disc-cylinder separator. The popular Hart-Carter memo books were freely dispensed.

Fairbanks-Morse Co. exhibited a motor and a grain beam. Al Larsen in charge.

L. H. Jacobson was in charge of the Clipper Cleaner exhibit.

Seed exhibits were those of Jacques Seed Co., Interstate Seed and Grain Co., Goldberg Seed & Feed Co., and W. H. Magill Seed Co.

Convention Notes

Tom Ibberson and Clarence Kiffe represented T. E. Ibberson Co. Hogenon Construction Co. was represented by John Hogenon.

Howard Williams, Walter Kostick, Roy Rhode and Norman Samson did the honors for R. R. Howell Co.

Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. was represented by Lucian Strong, Sig Fangen and Emil Fredrickson.

Insurance representatives were: Bill Hinckley and Ken Thompson of the Mill Mutuals and Elmer Evenson of the Tri-State Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Each of the sessions was preceded by a concert provided by the Grainman's Band. This band made up of members of the ass'n has long been a feature of this convention.



A. T. Ward, Findlay, O.

The Minneapolis and Duluth grain commission firms kept open house throughout the convention, and several of them were hosts to luncheons and dinners for their friends and customers.

The Hallet & Carey Co. exhibit of grains and grain parasites in charge of Art Larsen drew a constant stream of visitors.

The Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, represented by E. W. Richardson, J. L. Levens, Clarence Grace and Peter Skamser, exhibited its extensive collections of grains in the lobby of the convention hall.

A. T. Ward Honored

Fifty years ago this month, Feb. 8, 1892, A. T. Ward began working in the grain business for Watkins & Co. at Sheldon, Ill.

Still active in the trade Mr. Ward has formed many friendships; and a group of fifteen dealers who esteem him highly have seized on this anniversary as an opportunity to mark their regard by tendering him a testimonial dinner Feb. 9 at the Phoenix Hotel, Findlay, O.

Born in New York state, as a child he resided in Kansas, went to Florida at the age of 17, thence to Atlanta, Ga., where in 1894 he was married, having entered the employ of G. G. Watkins as bookkeeper.

In 1895 Watkins & Co. built a transfer elevator and Mr. Ward was put in charge as manager. In 1897 the Cleveland Grain Co. was organized and this company absorbed Watkins & Co. and moved the main office to Cleveland, O. A few months later Mr. Ward was transferred to the Cleveland office, remaining there for several years.

In 1905 Mr. Ward formed a connection with W. E. Townsend, now deceased, of Buffalo, where they operated a commission business as Townsend-Ward Co. He operated the Ward Grain Co. at Lima and later at Miami.

In 1913 Mr. Ward went to Fostoria and in connection with several country shippers, namely the late L. R. Good of Bloomdale, O., Noble Bennett of McComb, O., George L. Kraft of Columbus Grove, O., and G. O. and J. L. Cruikshank, both deceased, built a transfer elevator of which he was manager for eighteen years. In 1915 Mr. Townsend purchased an interest in the transfer elevator and in 1925 Mr. Townsend sold his interest in the elevator to S. L. Rice of Metamora, O., and 1931 the entire plant was sold to the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

When Mr. Ward left the elevator he took with him the trade name of "Seneca Grain Company" and formed a partnership with his daughter-in-law, Glade N. Ward, and continued to operate Seneca Grain Co. as strictly brokers at Fostoria, O.

This month they have moved Seneca Grain Co. to Findlay, and are now located in the Hancock Savings & Loan Bldg., and have taken into their organization Leon A. Ward who was actively identified with his father for several years while operating the transfer elevator at Fostoria, and they will conduct a general brokerage business handling feeds, grain and specializing in soybeans.

Sponsors of the festive occasion at the Phoenix Hotel are Sam D. Hollett of Swift & Co., Fostoria; J. B. Plasic, Raabe Brothers, Ft. Jennings, O.; Russell D. Ward, Cereal Byproducts Co., Chicago, Ill.; Earl W. Laubis, F. J. Laubis & Son, Hepburn, O.; Bob Chandler, Alger Elevator, Alger, O.; Art Hochstettler, J. C. Hochstettler & Sons, Findlay, O.; Charles Hiegel, C. A. Hiegel Elevator, Leipsic, O.; W. H. Myers and partner, Wm Gregg & Son, Upper Sandusky, O.; Fred Kalmbach, North Baltimore Grain Ass'n, North Baltimore, O.; Noble G. Bennett, McComb, O.; E. E. McConnell, Alger Elevator, Alger, O.; R. J. Hendrick, Swift & Co. Soybean Mill, Fostoria, O.; Carl M. Good, L. R. Good & Son, Bloomdale, O.; Sam Rice, Rice Grain Co., Metamora, O., and Ed Odenweller, Odenweller Mfg. Co., Ottoville, O.

Foundation Moisture and Crops

By A. W. ERICKSON, before North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

To better appraise the value of the present moisture foundation I will enumerate a few common moisture conditions as we have found them in the past. Instead of 100 to 200 days of ample to excessive moisture on the plains we usually have short moisture periods of from 24 to 96 hours' duration. That is, moisture periods of from 1 to 4 days. These periods are usually separated by 2 to 5 weeks of bright weather. Some times these bright weather periods run into months, and we call them drouths.

PENETRATION OF MOISTURE.—Excepting in summer fallows we seldom find more than 24 to 36 inches of moisture, that is a penetration of moisture 24 to 36 inches deep. This is on the western plains, generally above 2500 feet altitude. In fact, a 26 inch penetration in continuously crop ground is exceptional and considered very good. More often the test auger strikes dry dirt at 12 to 18 inches. Even this shallow penetration is not to be undervalued providing it is there at seeding time to give the plants a good start. Frequently wheat is seeded in the dust and does not germinate freely until later in the fall and winter. In the fall of 1939 more than half the acreage in the southwestern wheat belt south of the Platte River did not germinate until after the first of the year, 1940.

CYCLES.—About the first of January 1940 the moisture deficiency which we termed a drouth began to end and we were definitely entering a wet "cycle." I am here using the term "cycle" in looking backwards, but I am inclined to be less positive as I try to look into the future. I have found the trouble in charting weather cycles for the future to be that frequently these cycles have a bad "hang-over." When we enter a wet cycle there is a hangover from a drouth, and it takes a certain amount of moisture to replenish the exhausted soil moisture.

VALUE OF MOISTURE IN THE FALL.—When we enter a drouth period or dry cycle, we have frequently a good subsoil reserve which carries a wheat crop to maturity. This was the case in 1914, when Kansas produced its largest bushel per acre yield. It was not the case in 1931 when Kansas produced its largest volume in total bushels. The year 1914 was dry with a total rainfall from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1 at Hays, Kan., of only 23.08 inches; 1931 was a trifle wetter year with a total of 25.90 inches. The state yields these years were 1914, 19.9 bus. and 1931, 19.1 bus. per acre. However, the fall preceding these crops showed a rainfall for the foundation period September, October, November, December: 1914, 8.88 inches and 1931, 10.47 inches.

The ideal time for this foundation period rainfall is from September 1, to Nov. 15, but rains in December have always proven very beneficial. In 1914 during the foundation period for the 1915 crop the rainfall at Hays was only 2.56 inches. The following year, 1915, was an extremely wet year with a total rainfall of 40.77 inches, but the state's acreage in 1915 was only 10 bus. per acre. Part of this low yield was due to excessive moisture at harvest time, but most of it was due to a shallow, lazy root structure that did not force the sap to the heads despite the abundant moisture available.

Another year of light rainfall was 1916 showing 23.84 inches for the year, but the yield was 11.4 bushels per acre.

I find little correlation between yields and a year's total rainfall in which the crop grew, but a very close relation between the rainfall during the months of September, October, November and December preceding the crop year.

WET AND DRY YEARS.—Over a period

of 27 years I found that 14 years fell below a 10-bu. average and 13 years above 10 bus. I term the lower yield "dry years" and the higher yield "wet years" regardless of the annual volume of the year in which the crop was produced. These 14 dry years show the foundation period average was 4.42 inches, the yield on the seeded acreage 7.6 bu., the average abandonment (wheat killed during winter or so badly damaged by drouth it was not harvested) 29.7% and the average on the harvested acreage 10.9 bu.

The "wet years" showed an average of 6.09 inches of rainfall during the foundation period, a yield on the seeded acreage of 13.87, an abandonment of only 5.8% and a yield on the harvested acreage of 13.87, an abandonment of only 5.8% and a yield on the harvested acreage of 14.73 bu.

When the value of fall moisture is computed in this manner it shows that an increase of 37.8% in the rainfall during the foundation period, in the fall preceding crop year, shows an increase of 80% in the yields on the seeded acreage and an increase of 35.1% on the harvested acreage.

None of these years in Kansas had a store of moisture in the subsoil equal to what we find this year in the Texas panhandle plains or in parts of the Oklahoma panhandle. In Kansas and Colorado we also have large areas where the moisture penetration exceeds all past established records.

In the six southwestern hard winter states where the summer and fall rains have penetrated the soils to such unusual depths there has been seeded approximately 22,500,000 acres. In addition to this seeded acreage we find there about 3,500,000 acres of volunteer wheat—shattered wheat that has germinated from the wet weather. It is very seldom that wheat volunteers to such an extent over such a large terrain. It happened in the fall of 1919, and a large acreage of the 1930 crop in Kansas was harvested from this kind of wheat, practically growing wild. Some of this volunteer wheat in Kansas in 1920 yielded 20 to 35 bus. per acre. The foundation for 1920 crop of volunteer was laid by a fall of 12 inches of rain in the month of September, 1919.

PRESENT ACREAGE.—Taking in part of the hard wheat states we find in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa the allotment is 23,385,927 and only 21,500,000 acres have been seeded. Out of this seeded acreage we have 2½ million acres seeded from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15. When we include the volunteer wheat in these seven states we do not have any more acres of live, healthy wheat than was planned when normal weather was anticipated.

RUST.—Another factor, I believe, should be considered is the position of this year's wheat crop. Always in the lower altitudes with abundant moisture, rust develops readily, especially is this true when late seeding has taken place. Nearly all of this fall's late seeded wheat is found at altitudes under 1000 feet. 80% of it is found at levels ranging from 400 to 700 ft.

Late wheat in low altitudes with abundant moisture means heavy dews, high humidity and morning fogs. This is the most favorable climatic condition for rust development. Also part of the earlier seeded wheat in this area is now infested with Hessian fly. Though of lesser importance some greenbugs are present in north central Texas and southern Oklahoma. The volunteer stands of wheat developed at altitudes of 2,000 to 5,000 feet. The major part of this acreage is found at an altitude range of from 2500 to 3500 feet where the plants are relatively more secure from damage by rust or insects above mentioned.

THE VOLUNTEER WHEAT is early and the soils where it is growing can stand more moisture without serious consequences while much of the regularly seeded wheat is in danger from the effects of excessive moisture plus rust and insects.

The major hazard which still confronts the volunteer and regularly seeded acreage on the high altitude plains is the possibility of late frosts.

SUMMING UP THE CROP'S POSITION from Ohio to the Rocky Mountains we find a remarkable assurance of production for the coming crop year. This production may not take place exactly where we planned it but if nature is left alone it will produce. The eastern acres where fall moisture was so excessive that wheat seeding was delayed or prevented are well adapted to the production of soybeans.

Beans like corn, because they require more humidity than wheat, are not so well adapted to our western plains. The excessive fall moisture will force the planting of soybeans where soybeans are more likely to produce their maximum yields.

To take care of the loss in wheat acreage in this area nature made wheat grow wild where soils and climate are best adapted to the production of this cereal. When we realize the unusual foundation laid by the elements on the western plains, the rarity of such occurrences and the way it has reduced the wheat acreages farther east, it does not look to me as if it will be good economy to burn gasoline, wear out tires, spend time and money to plow up the volunteer wheat. We will need every bushel of it.

SPRING WHEAT.—In the northwest it is early to say anything about the coming wheat crop, but the same underlying principles govern spring wheat production. Large areas of the spring wheat belt are underlaid with moisture penetrations as deep as any in the southwest. In this latitude the value of moisture penetration runs about 25% higher than in the southwest. In other words, a penetration of 36 inches in the central part of North Dakota is worth as much from a production standpoint as 48 inches in Central Kansas. This is due to a lesser evaporation which takes place in a more northerly latitude. Thus we find that the rainfall is closely adjusted to the requirements of agriculture too frequently we complain that it is not enough. If the annual rainfall at Medicine Hat, Alberta, would be the same (25 in.) as it is at Lubbock, Texas, it would be too wet at Medicine Hat and if no more rain would fall at Lubbock, than now falls at Medicine Hat, Lubbock would be a desert.

BUMPER CROP EXPECTED.—Whether the combination of elements we call nature can look into the future and anticipate our needs or if it is just a coincidence of circumstances I do not attempt to prove. These observations are based on what I have seen and I believe we can look into the future with assurance that we will produce a bumper crop of wheat on the western plains this coming summer.

I believe too we have an excellent foundation for the crop and good reasons for a large acreage of soybeans where soybeans will grow to best advantage. If we follow the lines of least resistance we will have nature as another powerful ally, if we ignore her plans for our welfare it will require an enormous amount of human and mechanical power to change but a small part of what she has already done.

When all this is summed up we find that nature in an admirable way has anticipated our wants for the coming crop year.

Does the U.S.D.A. fear that it will be short corn if prices rise to a point where the farmers can not be called on their loans? It would seem so from a recent U.S.D.A. press release referring to the sale of wheat instead of corn to distillers, stating "The revised program will materially reduce the quantity of corn needed for ethyl alcohol."

Farm Price Equality Asked for Commodities

Since President Roosevelt signed the price control bill finally passed by Congress to place control over prices in the hands of a price dictator, except for the veto power in the hands of the Sec'y of Agriculture over any prices established by such dictator for farm commodities and products, grain dealers have been developing opinions about this important measure.

JOURNALS representatives have been interviewing some grain dealers on this subject. Here is what a few of them have to say:

H. S. JOHNSTON, Homer, Ill.: I am as desirous as anyone for the benefits of price control. A price structure that is too high is just as harmful as one that is too low because in both the economic structure is thrown out of balance. It is difficult to see how so tremendous a project as price control can be made to work. It is impossible to tell whether farm prices can be held to parity.

Dirt farmers in this territory are satisfied with the parity principle if it can be carried out. Individually they are far more reasonable than the farm bloc lobbying for them in Congress. They do not ask 110% or 120% of parity. They ask only economic equality with other divisions of the economic world.

R. W. OTTINGER, Brownsburg, Ind.: I do not see how price control can be successful without control over wages. This one uncontrolled economic factor can upset the whole price control structure. If we must have price control, ALL prices should be controlled on a fair and equitable basis.

G. N. WALL, Pittsboro, Ind.: The idea of price control is right. Whether it is practical remains to be seen. Failure to include controls for wages was a serious mistake. It was like writing a book, and leaving out a chapter. In the interest of avoiding the evils of inflation, I hope price control works, but I doubt that it will.

A. A. LEWELLYN, Waynetown, Ind.: The two farm programs now in effect directly oppose each other. One calls for curbs on production, limits acreages, and rewards farmers for building up their soil. The other asks for greatly increased production.

One or the other of these programs should be dropped for the duration of the war. If what we want is production, why should millions be spent to reduce acreages, and conserve

the soil? Take the lid off and let farmers go. Let farm prices rise, too, or else put ceilings on labor to match farm commodity price ceilings.

Farmers Resent Cost of Commodity Loans

"While our farmers favor such beneficial administration moves as protect them at about parity prices, and while they appreciate the federal crop loans which enable them to hold their crops of grain for an opportune market," says H. S. Johnston, of Johnston Elevator, Homer, Ill., "they feel also that the political burden behind the system is recklessly extravagant."

Mr. Johnston's point is that overhead expenses for maintaining federal loans cannot be fully justified. The political job holders are more interested in holding their jobs than they are in offering practical farm help.

"Where a local bank has the money, the facilities and the inclination to make commodity loans on a basis following the federal farm plan, such bank should be allowed to hold the paper. This would eliminate a great deal of overhead expense in handling these loans, yet would continue the loan service to the farmer, in no way curtailing the service. The loans could be protected with insurance patterned after the present federal deposit insurance which protects bank depositors."

"Where local banks have insufficient funds to carry the community loan," Mr. Johnston believes, "direct C.C.C. loans might be made, or C.C.C. funds could be allocated to the local bank for the purpose of making commodity loans."

Mr. Johnston's argument is that, "While commodity loans are helpful to, and appreciated by the farmers, the cost of handling them is far too high. Farmers of my community would like to see these costs reduced. Incidentally, they would like to see a lot less government dictation over how they may farm their land."

The C.C.C. raised its price on corn at Omaha and Kansas City 1c per bushel Jan. 26. The price delivered Kansas City is 80½¢ for No. 2 yellow, 2½¢ under the Chicago offer.

The American Eagle poised on guard above a cargo ship is the design of a special emblem by Walt Disney which will be available to identify United States food products wherever they are sent thruout the world, the Department of Agriculture announced.

Wickard Names May 2 for Wheat Referendum

May 2, 1942 has been set by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard as the date for the wheat referendum in which wheat farmers thruout the nation will vote on wheat marketing quotas.

Quotas were proclaimed on the 1942 crop last July when it became apparent 1942-43 wheat supplies would far exceed the marketing quota level set by law. However, to be placed in effect, quotas must have the approval of two-thirds of the wheat farmers voting in a national referendum.

In making this announcement, Secretary Wickard said: "American agriculture is embarking on the most comprehensive food production program the world has ever seen. To obtain this production our entire agricultural effort must be expended in such a way that no waste of human labor, machines and material will occur in needless production of farm goods that already exist in plentiful quantities. Without producing a bushel this year, we have enough on hand to supply all our anticipated needs both at home and in foreign outlets well into 1943.

"Raising excessive wheat wastes productive effort of farmers, disrupts transportation and clogs storage facilities that are already filled to capacity."

The quota program remains essentially the same as that in operation in 1941. Quotas do not apply to farms on which the acreage planted to wheat for harvest is not more than 15 acres, nor to farms on which the normal production of the acreage planted to wheat is less than 200 bus.

Under quotas, farmers who have overseeded their acreage allotments are asked to make the same adjustment in their marketings that program cooperators made when they seeded within their allotments. All farmers may market free of penalty normal or actual production from their acreage allotments and farmers whose entire production is below normal may market free of penalty an amount of wheat equal to the normal production of their acreage allotment. Excess wheat, unless stored under bond, is subject to a penalty of 50 per cent of the basic loan rate.

The C.C.C. is trying to keep from building up a large staff and is trying to throw back as many functions as possible to the grain trade—Pres. J. B. Hutson, to the Agricultural Club at Chicago.



Left to Right: H. S. Johnston, Homer, Ill.; A. A. Lewellyn, Waynetown, Ind., and G. N. Wall, Pittsboro, Ind.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—An exposure fire caused some damage to Heringer Bros.' bean warehouse on Jan. 18. Damage was largely from water to sacked beans.

Sacramento, Cal.—The cost of feed stamps has been reduced from 45 to 35 cents per thousand, by the Bureau of Field Crops, which also has rescinded Regulation No. 13 against the use of second-hand stenciled bags when the contents did not conform to the label.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—The Master Feed Co. in the Toronto Elevator Bldg. sustained a fire loss recently, started by sparks from a smokestack.

Winnipeg, Man.—Cecil Lamont, for the past 15 years sec'y of the Alberta Pacific Co., Calgary, has been appointed director of public relations for the North West Line Elevators Ass'n. In 1935 and 1936 Mr. Lamont was loaned by his company to the Canadian wheat board, in whose behalf he visited British and European millers to encourage their use of Canadian wheat. In 1925 he made a survey of co-operative movements. He was at that time with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. He has made a recent study of the problems of industrial utilization of surplus farm commodities.

ILLINOIS

Moweaqua, Ill.—C. A. Stout & Co. opened their new feed store Jan. 31.

Homer, Ill.—The west elevator of H. S. Johnston is being improved with installation of a new cup belt.

Gilman, Ill.—Lamson Bros. & Co. recently closed their local office which was under the management of Roy Larson.

Herrick, Ill.—The Dan Frailey Grist Mill, purchased by Roy Walker, is operating again, on each Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Catlin, Ill.—V. V. Current, head of Catlin Grain Co., has added a two-story, frame, iron-clad lean-to building to his elevator for storing feed and seeds.

Moweaqua, Ill.—J. H. Potts of Virden, Ill., is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. He formerly was manager of the Virden Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. elevator.

Waynesville, Ill.—Braxton Marvel, 93, at one time engaged in the grain business here and well known thruout the community in which he had lived his lifetime, died Jan. 29.

Westervelt, Ill.—Charles H. Donnell, who owned and operated the Westervelt elevator for many years, retiring about three years ago, died Jan. 30 after a long illness.

Fisher, Ill.—The Fisher Farmers Grain & Coal Co. is installing a new hammer mill to be used for custom grinding. A large mixing bin also has been added for farm stock feeds.

Seatonville, Ill.—Dividend checks of 10 per cent were distributed to stockholders of the Northwestern Grain & Livestock Co. at the recent annual meeting. A. J. Torri is elevator manager.

Seymour, Ill.—Scholer & Gring's 80,000-bu. local elevator, which is managed by Ed Farlow, is being improved with installation of a new 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale. Some repairs to bins and the interior of the elevator also are being completed.

Chenoa, Ill.—Arthur Siebenthal, 31, owner of the Wayne Feed Store and Hatchery, died unexpectedly at the home of his brother at Remington, Ind., Jan. 17, following illness of about an hour.

Mendota, Ill.—Due to the death of William Page, the grain commission firm of Page & Kraft has been changed to the Kraft Grain Co., and the business will be carried on as usual by Roy Kraft.

McLean, Ill.—Robert L. Stevenson, who had been manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. since it began business here several months ago, recently designed and has moved to Indianapolis, Ind.

Anna, Ill.—The Anna Flour & Feed Co., operated by Carl Weidlocher, has leased a portion of the Illinois Central freight depot and is remodeling the space into a custom feed mill with sweet feed plant.—H. H. H.

Seymour, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. is awaiting warmer weather for installation of a 10-inch screw conveyor under the 20,000-bu. concrete tank, for returning contents to the elevator leg. The conveyor will be run by a motor. D. H. Thomas is the elevator's manager.

Paw Paw, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the Paw Paw Co-operative Grain Co. the matter of an appropriation for an annual picnic was voted down after lengthy discussion, the stockholders believing that the \$100 usually expended for the purpose could be more wisely spent under present war time conditions.

Roodhouse, Ill.—R. A. Mansfield, well known Greene County farmer living west of White Hall, has bought from W. G. Gerbing of Ashland the grain elevators here and at Barrow, and the local coal business. Mr. Mansfield was manager of the local elevator for several years when the business was owned by V. C. Elmore of Ashland.

Virden, Ill.—Otto J. Otten, a long time resident of west of Girard and township supervisor of North Otter, is new manager of the Virden Grain Co. He succeeds V. O. Way, who resigned after several years as manager, and will devote his time to his farm. J. H. Potts, bookkeeper for the company, also resigned to become manager of the Moweaqua Farmers Co-op. elevator.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Chatham, Ill.—William Riley Cary, 76, retired manager of the Lick Station elevator here, died Feb. 3 at St. John's Hospital following an illness of several months. Mr. Cary had been manager of the elevator for 14 years, retiring last fall because of failing health.

CHICAGO NOTES

Carl T. Naumburg has retired from membership in Farroll Bros.

Norman M. Weiss, a member of the Board of Trade, died Jan. 30.

Frank Hegner has been admitted to partnership in James E. Bennett & Co.

Space in the rye pit on the Board of Trade floor has been enlarged to provide for increased trading.

Roy E. Bard, Lawrence Williams and James P. Doherty recently were admitted to membership in Clement, Curtis & Co.

John Henry Fellers, New York, N. Y., and Frederick L. Hemsteger, Chicago, recently were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

Emil A. Stake has been reappointed treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade. J. A. Schmitz also was reappointed weighmaster and W. H. Byrne assistant weighmaster.

Allied Mills, Inc., manufacturers of live stock and poultry feed, reported net earnings of \$1,953,259, equal to \$2.40 a share, compared with \$1,362,637, or \$1.68 a share in 1940.

Shearson, Hammill & Co. have consolidated their offices from the Board of Trade Building and from the ground floor at 208 South LaSalle St., in new quarters at 208 South LaSalle Street.

Ray O. Kirn, 57, chief engineer of the Quaker Oats Co., died Feb. 5 in St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Kirn was a grain elevator designer and had been associated with the Quaker Oats Co. 35 years.

Richard F. Uhlmann was elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corp.; James A. Prindiville and Wm. C. Engel were named vice-presidents, W. H. Symmes, sec'y, and J. F. Craddock, treas.

For the third consecutive week an advance in the price of membership certificates in the Board of Trade has been reported. The latest advance of \$100 brought the price of transfers to \$550. Posted offers were \$575, and highest bid \$400. This is in contrast to the recent low of \$150 on memberships.

The directors of the Board of Trade have reconsidered their proposal to amend Rule 292, and substitute two proposals to be voted on Feb. 20, increasing the differentials on soybeans tendered on contract. No. 1 and No. 2 will go at contract price and No. 3 yellow at 4c discount. Both proposals are similar, effective Feb. 21, except proposal No. 1 requires the designation "new" on contracts for delivery prior to Oct. 1, 1942.

INDIANA

Amo, Ind.—The Amo Milling Co. recently installed a new leg to handle bulk feeds.

Elwood, Ind.—Purchase of a new seed cleaner is contemplated by Kiefer Feed & Supply Co.

Pittsboro, Ind.—N. A. Wall & Son have installed a Western Combination Corn Sheller and Cleaner.

Hemlock, Ind.—The Hemlock Grain Co. has replaced the old hammer mill and motor with new larger equipment.—A. E. L.

Sims, Ind.—The Gartin Grain Co. has installed a new feed mixer and motor.—A. E. L.

Arcadia, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. will install a new hammer mill.

South Wanatah, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. has built a new coal shed and warehouse.—A. E. L.

Clayton, Ind.—Forrest Blaster is installing a new leg and head drive, operated by a totally inclosed motor.—H. H. H.

Franklin, Ind.—John H. Hunt, 66, manager of the Greenwood Grain Co. for the past eighteen years, died at his home here.—W.B.C.

Malden, Ind.—The Porter County Farm Bureau has completed its new office and feed warehouse and installed a new truck scale.—A. E. L.

Purcell Station (Vincennes p. o.), Ind.—Albert M. Oexmann is contemplating the erection of additional storage facilities at his elevator.—H. H. H.

Portland, Ind.—O. T. Finch & Son adopted this new firm name. This firm is installing a new two-ton feed mixer and grain cleaner.—A. E. L.

La Otto, Ind.—A coal car jumped the track near the La Otto Grain Co. elevator recently and, striking the elevator, did considerable damage to the structure.

Lizton, Ind.—The Lizton Grain & Lumber Co., headed by R. F. Shahan, recently installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 26 ft. deck and type-registering beam.

Sharpesville, Ind.—The Sharpesville Grain Co. recently painted the elevator with aluminum paint; a new driveway and cob house will be completed next spring.—A. E. L.

Fortville, Ind.—The Fortville Grain Co., locally managed by C. Keys, has installed a new 16-inch special Papec Hammer Mill, with 75-h.p. motor and multiple V-belt drive.

Topeka, Ind.—Frank Bevington, manager of the Wolf Grain Co., reports the biggest business in the company's history as a result of the many improvements recently made at the plant.

Bourbon, Ind.—George Williamson, manager of the Bourbon Elvtr. & Feed Mill, has been recalled to U. S. service. Ilo Stackhouse is in charge of the elevator during his absence.

McGrawsville, Ind.—The Ralph Overman elevator has installed a ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive. The roof was raised to make room for the new equipment.

Chesterfield, Ind.—Leslie H. Biddinger was host to a group of managers and employees of the Goodrich Bros. grain company recently. The next meeting of the group will be held in March at Summitville.

Wheatland, Ind.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed a storage building of the Wheatland Grain Co. early Jan. 21. The 30x60 ft. structure was used for storage of salt and fertilizer. Vance Whalen is manager of the elevator.

Cicero, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co., managed by Carl Buzan, is doing the finishing work on the grinding room in which it installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill last fall at the same time that it erected a double garage for its trucks.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—S. W. McMillen, sec'y-treas. of the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., addressed members of the Quest Club recently, his subject, "New Products from Agriculture." He said development of new products of agriculture means a safer economic future.

New Ross, Ind.—The New Ross Grain Co. this spring will install a new 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 34x9 ft. deck, Mgr. D. Harris reports. Installation will be accompanied by at least partial rebuilding of the office, a sales and display room being incorporated in the plans.

Pendleton, Ind.—What can we expect in the future on corn trucked here from the producing district in western Indiana and in Illinois? Will the truck traffic cease? Will we return to shipping in carloads to satisfy our feeder demand? Farmers buy direct from the truckers in spite of the risk.—Frank Ayers of Pritchard & Rafert.

Pendleton, Ind.—Frank Ayers, local manager for Pritchard & Rafert, has bought a seed germinator. Principal purpose is to germinate grass seeds purchased by the company, but he expects to give the device heavy service testing seed soybeans for the farmers of his community. Run-of-the-field soybeans, he says, are not germinating satisfactorily.

Lawrence, Ind.—The office and show room of Lawrence Coal & Grain Co. is still in the process of being finished on the inside with plywood. The company's elevator, gutted by fire a year ago, has been rebuilt in its old frame, and modernized with hoppers bottom bins, and a new feed mill addition. Final touch will be the plywood lining of the combination office-show room.

Leroy, Ind.—Ralph Kaufman, a former employee of the McMahan Seed Co.'s Crown Point, Ind., store, has purchased an interest in the W. H. Aiman elevator and enters the business as a partner of W. H. Aiman who has operated the elevator for many years. Mr. Kaufman has recently been connected with the Northwest Milling Co. in Chicago since leaving Crown Point. He will take over his duties here about March 1.

Lafayette, Ind.—Indiana farmers will need more than a 50 per cent increase in the supply of soybean seed over that of 1941 in order to plant the increased acreage of soybeans to meet the war production goal, as recently officially announced. This increase in production is necessary to help make up the deficiency caused by the decrease of imports from the Philippines and East Indies, explains the Purdue University agronomy department.

Greenwood, Ind.—John Hunt, manager of the Greenwood Grain Co., who has been ill since last July, suffered a setback recently and was again confined to his bed. He had been able to be out some and had visited his office but was unable to return to work. He is suffering from a general run-down condition. Carl Suckow, one of the owners of the Suckow Milling Co., which operates the grain concern, has been in charge at the office during his absence.

Clermont, Ind.—The 6,500-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator and feed mill of Don J. Good, on Highway 34, is practically completed and in operation. The plant operates without benefit of a railroad side track in most part, grain shipped by rail being loaded thru a hopper and blower on a side track several blocks distant. A combination warehouse, salesroom and office with brightly lighted show windows facing the highway, is slated for early construction at the elevator.

Hobbs, Ind.—Extensive improvements are under way by the Hobbs Grain Co., run by Frank Ackles. Ear corn cribs attached to the elevator have been converted into four hopper-bottom overhead bins of 1,000 bus. capacity each to raise the total capacity of the plant to over 13,000 bus. Delivery has been taken on a new 125-h.p. Cummings Diesel Engine to give the company two of these machines. On order are a new 3½-ton horizontal feed mixer, a new hammer mill, and a new 20-ton truck scale, and another receiving sink is being built. When the job is done the company will have two hammer mills, two mixers, two diesel engines, three legs and greatly extended feed warehouse space in operation.

Greensburg, Ind.—Galen G. Groves, formerly manager of the Millersburg Equity Exchange Co., Millersburg, O., is now general manager of the Tree City Feed Mills, Inc., independent corporation that is retail outlet for Master Mix feed and Allied Seed Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

G. A. Pritchard has succeeded the Indianapolis Grain Co., Inc., his offices in the Board of Trade building.

The Evans Milling Co. recently purchased a hammer mill complete with motor, drive and crusher from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Miss Eva True, assistant secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, who has been in the hospital for several weeks, is now back home and hopes soon to return to the office. She deeply appreciates the many flowers sent her in the hospital.

IOWA

Osage, Ia.—H. L. Shankland has opened a new feed store here.

Onawa, Ia.—The Illinois Central Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Fairbanks Scale.

Storm Lake, Ia.—A group meeting of Quaker Oats Co. managers was held here Feb. 4.

Wiota, Ia.—F. P. Waters, local grain dealer, has been confined to his home, ill of influenza.

Bigelow, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator is being remodeled and a new grain cleaner is being installed.

Anthon, Ia.—Jack Gibson is new assistant to Sam Reynolds, local manager of the Quaker Oats Co.

Laurens, Ia.—The Farmers Trading Co. recently installed a new hammer mill, driven by a diesel engine.

Fayette, Ia.—Wilbur Bell recently installed a ball bearing Standard Cleaner, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Blencoe, Ia.—John Hendricks has resumed his duties at the Farmers Elevator after several days' absence because of illness.

Sac City, Ia.—Bob Hink is new manager of the William Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator. He has had 22 years' experience in the elevator business at Ida Grove and is especially qualified for the position.

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THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
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STATISTICAL REPORTS

Prepared annually on
Grain Elevator Operations

WILLIAM OLSON & CO.

Certified Public Accountants

1180 E. 63rd St. CHICAGO

Ventura, Ia.—Walter Leonard, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co., recently resigned his position due to ill health. His successor has not been chosen.—A. G. T.

Garner, Ia.—Sales made by the Farmers Co-op. Society here in 1941 totaled \$402,000.00. Net profit was \$28,640.94 which speaks well for Mgr. Fred Steiff.—“Art” Torkelson.

Denison, Ia.—Tenhulzen & Son are building a feed mill adjacent to their hatchery. The new building will house feed grinding and mixing equipment and storage bins for grain.

Hartford, Ia.—An elevator owned by the Hartford Grain Co. and leased to Francis Maxwell was destroyed by fire recently together with 10,000 bus. of government sealed corn.

Clarence, Ia.—Fred Jurgensen of Cedar Rapids recently was appointed manager of the Clarence Co-op. Co. to succeed Marvin Schilling, who resigned to go farming.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sheldon, Ia.—Joe Brandenburg of Rushmore, Minn., has purchased the Rustic Mill from Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hanspeter, former proprietors, who will leave Feb. 15 for Uvalde, Tex. Miss Virginia Brandenburg is in charge of the mill as manager.

Green, Ia.—Albrecht Hatchery, operators of a feed mill, recently added a gable roof to its office and increased the space to 15x25 ft. The driveway has been lengthened and widened two feet and a 16x38 ft. warehouse has been added to the mill.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. directors voted a 10 per cent dividend payable Jan. 20. Herman R. Stock, who has managed the elevator for the past 22 years, has paid dividends for 19 years that run from 5 to 10 per cent.—Art Torkelson.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Leo Delamore who succeeded Ed Dwyer (deceased) at the Fort Dodge Grain Co., recently closed his office and joined Uncle Sam's Navy. Christensen Grain Co. has taken over his location in the Snell Bldg. and is now located there.—A. G. T.

Clear Lake, Ia.—Willis Miller was recently appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. to succeed J. V. Bohning, retired. He formerly was assistant and had accepted a position at Clarence, Ia., which he declined in favor of the Clear Lake opening.—A. G. T.

Havelock, Ia.—Clarence Hotovec, who had charge of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator in Anthon during the illness of Mgr. Sam Reynolds, and has been assisting Mr. Reynolds while he regained his health, has been transferred to the local Quaker Oats Co. elevator as bookkeeper.

Clare, Ia.—E. L. Carter was recently appointed manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. to succeed Leo Delamore who has enlisted in the U. S. Navy and is now at the Great Lakes Training Station. Carter formerly was at Jolley, Ia.—Art Torkelson of Lamson Bros. & Co.

Avoca, Ia.—Frank La Sourd of Denison is a new employee at the Farmers Grain, Feed & Oil Co.'s oil station, succeeding George Peters who will be employed as miller at the company's mill. The company recently completed a remodeling program to make room for storage of manufactured feed.

Des Moines, Ia.—H. B. Carson of Des Moines was re-elected president of the Mill Owners' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Iowa at the recent annual election. L. K. Sharp was renamed sec'y; C. M. Reed, Guthrie Center, Ia., was elected vice-pres.; John Wise, Des Moines, treas.; J. E. Robb, Des Moines, asst sec'y.

Cleghorn, Ia.—Old timers in the grain business will remember Sam H. Lassen who quite a few years back managed the Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator and also traveled for the Farmers Elevator Managers Ass'n, who was recently appointed a member of the Farm Credit Board at Omaha. He is now a livestock feeder from Aurora, S. D.—A. G. T.

Lynnville, Ia.—C. E. Russell was rehired as first man and Carl McMains as assistant at the annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator held Jan. 24.

Carroll, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. stockholders, L. D. Chambers was retained as manager of the elevator. A six per cent dividend on all stock was declared.

West Liberty, Ia.—George F. Schafer, 64, well known grain operator, died Jan. 24 after a three months' illness. Mr. Schafer operated a grain and lumber business at Wapello before he purchased the Schafer Grain Co. elevator here in 1917. He had been associated in the elevator operation with his son, Mark H. Schafer, until ill health prevented his active participation in the business.

Des Moines, Ia.—O. E. Heider of Arcadia, N. K. Anderson, Thompson, and Jens G. Thuesen, Cedar Falls, were re-elected to three-year terms as directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at the annual convention held here Jan. 21-23. They, with six other directors, re-elected Oscar Heline, Marcus, pres.; William H. Yunglas, Webster City, vice-pres., and Don E. Edison, sec'y, of the ass'n.

Eddyville, Ia.—James G. Steel, for the past fifteen years with Frank Hoose & Co., has opened a feed store with his sons as partners. The firm will operate under the name of Steel & Sons Feed Co., and will manufacture a feed for poultry and livestock, as well as carry a complete line of feeds and minerals for all poultry and livestock. New grinding and mixing equipment were installed in the building on North Second St. occupied by the new firm.

Griswold, Ia.—Orlo Perdue, 14, narrowly escaped death at the Wilfred Bates elevator Jan. 24 when he slipped from the top of a bin into about 3,000 bus. of shelled corn in process of being unloaded. The boy was watching the unloading from a government bin, his father, Claude Perdue, being one of the employees engaged in the task. Noting his son's disappearance from the top of the bin, Mr. Perdue went to investigate and saw only the top of the youth's stocking cap visible in the corn. Quickly he stopped the machinery and called help. Men with axes slashed the sides of the steel bin to spill the corn, and rescued the boy, unconscious but apparently little the worse from the experience.

Lafayette (Alburnett p. o.), Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. of which M. M. Strait is manager, Clarence Helbig was appointed assistant manager. The local house is a branch of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. of Alburnett, Mr. Strait also being manager of the latter elevator.

Taintor, Ia.—The Taintor Co-operative Elevtr. Co.'s 20x40 ft. office was gutted by fire Jan. 12. Along with all furnishings and equipment a valuable collection of guns and ammunition kept in the office by Mgr. Vern Wehrle was destroyed. Office records were saved. A can of oil on top of the office stove exploded as Mr. Wehrle and Keith Anderson were lifting it off. Flames spread rapidly but the men and Miss Viola DeJong, bookkeeper, who also was present, escaped injury. The office will be rebuilt.

KANSAS

Grainfield, Kan.—Stewarts Grain Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter at its elevator.

Haven, Kan.—General Mills is erecting a 50x50 ft. building near its new elevator, to be used for feed storage. Lloyd Dow will be in charge.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its spring convention here May 11 and 12, with headquarters at the Lora Locke Hotel.

Wichita, Kan.—Lon H. Powell, president of the Wichita Terminal Elevtr. Co., was re-elected vice-pres. of the Associated Industries of Kansas at the annual meeting held recently at Topeka.

Irving, Kan.—Paul Smerchek painfully injured a finger on his right hand when the member was caught in the screw conveyor of the feed mixer. Six stitches were required to close the wound.

Climax, Kan.—Lynn Hurd recently resigned as manager of the Arnold & Colyer Grain Co., a position he held for the last six years, and has been succeeded by Gilmore Jolly. Mr. Hurd is moving to Augusta.

Fowler, Kan.—The Fowler Equity Exchange will build six additional bins at its elevator, increasing its storage capacity to 480,000 bus. Construction is expected to be completed by harvest time providing the necessary material can be procured. The company recently installed a new alfalfa meal and feed grinder at the elevator.



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SCREW CONVEYORS HAMMOND ELEVATOR BUCKETS
TRADE MARK REG. PRODUCTS U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Oxford, Kan.—The Oxford Milling Co. experienced some difficulty recently in getting sufficient power for operation of its plant when the water was low because of a 20-ft. break in the big dam, caused by the ice and extremely cold weather. It was possible to grind feed but not to run the mill at the same time.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—Work is underway on the new alfalfa plant to be located in Johnson County. Dewey Howard, general manager of the company, is supervising the work. Mr. Howard stated the entire mill and structure at St. Paul, Kan., will be dismantled and brought to this community. The plant will be operated by gas. It is expected to have the plant ready for the spring cutting.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The mill and elevator property of the N. Sauer Milling Co., which has been in receivers' hands for the last eight months, were sold at public auction Jan. 31 to the Bowersock Mill & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., for \$25,500. Transfer of the property awaits formal approval of the sale by the federal court. The plant includes a 600-bbl. mill, housed in an iron-clad wooden structure, a 125,000-bu. concrete elevator, a wooden crib elevator of about 75,000 bus. capacity, and a large warehouse and power plant. The elevator is under lease to the Carthage (Mo.) mill of the National Biscuit Co. Sale of the country elevators of N. Sauer Milling Co. to the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, was reported by the Journal several months ago. Bowersock Mills & Power Co. will operate the local elevator as a wheat storage subsidiary for the company's mill at Lawrence, and the mill will be held in reserve for possible future operation. C. S. McGinness, former president and manager of the N. Sauer Milling Co., now is manager of the Carthage (Mo.) mill operated by the National Biscuit Co. of New York.

LOUISIANA

Lafayette, La.—The Kimbell Diamond Milling Co. has opened a branch warehouse and office here, with D. B. Chase as branch manager, and will deal in wholesale of milled products and food products of the KB line.

MARYLAND

Salisbury, Md.—The Berlin Milling Co. recently purchased a sheller, motor and drive, and complete elevator leg from the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

Easton, Md.—The 50,000-bu. granary of J. McKenney Willis & Son was destroyed by fire early Jan. 23. About 30,000 bus. of wheat and corn were lost in the blaze. Tin covering the wooden building concealed the flames until they had gained considerable headway.

Baltimore, Md.—Gustav Herzer, Jr. was elected president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting held Jan. 28. Other officers named were: J. Adam Manger, vice-pres.; James B. Hessong, sec'y-treas.; Howard G. Disney, ass't sec'y; executive com'te: Edward Nette, chairman; Frank J. Otterbein, vice chairman; Robert D. Sinton, J. George Oehrl, William B. F. Hax.

MICHIGAN

Snover, Mich.—The Snover Co-operative Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Baroda, Mich.—Myron Miller, owner and manager of the Baroda Farmers Exchange, has completed construction of a cement block building across the street from the feed store.

Yale, Mich.—The Yale Elvtr. Co. is a co-sponsor of a dinner and afternoon program in the Yale high school auditorium Feb. 11 to which farmers and their wives were invited.

St. Clair, Mich.—Operation of the city flour mill will be discontinued and the building converted into a storage building. James O'Mara, who had rented the mill from the city, suspended business as reported in the last issue of the Journal. After the war the building will be razed.

Kawkawlin, Mich.—Bay Elevators, Inc. has been incorporated. The company purchased the properties of the bankrupt Consolidated Grain Co. last September at auction from the Bay Trust Co., Bay City. The properties include elevators here and at Linwood, Pine River and Turner. The new company was capitalized at \$100,000. Its headquarters will be at the Frutchey Bean Co. plant, Saginaw, Mich. George McIntyre of Saginaw is president; vice pres., Alfred Sabourin, Saginaw; treas., Richard Walsh, Bay City; sec'y, Miss Irene McIntyre, Saginaw. A. D. McIntyre, a director of the company, has been appointed manager of the four elevators.

MINNESOTA

Bigelow, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator is being remodeled and a new grain cleaner installed.

Lake City, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity, with motor drive.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The Clarkfield Farmers Elvtr. Co., recently installed a new large-capacity cleaner in its east elevator, to take care of the large volume of spring cleaning expected.

Hayfield, Minn.—A. O. Olson, of Dodge Center, has purchased the Hayfield Elevator. John Sepin, who has been second man at the Dodge Center elevator, will be the new manager of the local plant. Virgil Peterson formerly was manager of the elevator.

Alexandria, Minn.—Arthur D. Johnson, 44, manager of the Johnson Bros. Feed & Grain Co., was killed in an explosion of a hammer mill which he was operating. Mr. Johnson served as temporary sec'y of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n when it was organized.

Bricelyn, Minn.—The truck grain buyer license of Adolph Seebold of LaCrescent, Minn., has been revoked by the state railroad and warehouse commission. It is alleged that several of his checks have been no good, and the surety corporation has been ordered to pay \$1,840 to cover unpaid checks. The local Farmers Elvtr. Co. is said to have had \$701 coming to it.

LaCrescent, Minn.—Ernest L. Halse has filed suit in district court at Decorah against the LaCrescent Grain Co., asking damages in the sum of \$25,000 for the death of his daughter, Gertrude Clara Halse, as the result of injuries sustained the night of Feb. 1, 1940, when the car in which she was a passenger, stalled on the highway, was hit by a truck of the defendant company. A previous suit involving the same accident was dismissed because of a technicality.

DULUTH LETTER

Ely Salyards, retiring president of the Duluth Board of Trade, was named a director at the special election held Feb. 3, taking the place of Kilmer S. Bagley, who resigned upon being elevated to vice-pres. Three other new directors are W. R. McCarthy, W. J. McCabe and W. W. Blecher.—F.G.C.

The Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n held its annual election Jan. 27 and re-elected R. G. Sims, pres., and John McCabe, vice pres., for the year 1942. The Board of Directors, R. G. Sims, W. J. McCabe, F. B. Mitchell, W. W. Blecher, E. H. Woodruff was also re-elected to serve another year.

All workers engaged in activities on the local water front will be required to obtain official identification cards with the opening of navigation in the spring. Thos. H. Deegan, head of the coast guard here and captain of the Duluth-Superior harbor, has announced. Application for cards are being taken now and when issued must be endorsed by officials of firm or company for which the employee works, and returned to the coast guard head, together with two photographs of the employee.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Minneapolis chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents held its annual dinner party and dance at Freddie's Cafe the evening of Jan. 31. There were 120 members and associates present.

The many friends of Edward Hughes, assistant sec'y of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, will be pleased to learn that he is making some improvements in his battle against the paralytic stroke he suffered last summer.

The annual party of the local chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents was held Jan. 31. While this has been an annual affair for several years, this was the largest attended, and buoyed up by the "win the war" spirit the members and their ladies enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Captain Louis C. Webster, sec'y-treas. of the Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n, has been ordered to Washington into active service by the war department. Captain Webster, in the army 29 years, was stationed in the Philippine Islands during World War I. He was loaned to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by the United States Army in 1934 and stationed here as procurement officer in charge of purchasing seed grain in the government drought program. Finishing his work in 1935, he returned to Washington, D. C., as chief, subsistence branch, office of the Quartermaster General. In 1936 he was elected sec'y of the Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n.

MISSOURI

Wakenda, Mo.—An electrical breakdown occurred in the local elevator of Ray-Carroll County Grain Growers, Inc.

Norborne, Mo.—The Ray-Carroll County Grain Growers, Inc., reported an electrical breakdown, recently, at their elevator.

Sikeston, Mo.—Murray Phillips, sec'y of the Scott County Milling Co., Jan. 27 at a meeting of the Optimist Club at Jackson lectured on South America, which he visited last year.—P.J.P.

Chillicothe, Mo.—A report of business for the Farmers Produce & Grain Exchange, given at the annual stockholders meeting, showed a successful year and a six per cent dividend was voted.—P.J.P.

Bellflower, Mo.—Paul Arnold, who operates a feed store in this city, and Miss Reba Spires were married in Montgomery City, Jan. 22. They will make their home on a farm which the bridegroom purchased near here recently.—P.J.P.

Mexico, Mo.—A second amended answer and counter-claim was filed here Feb. 4 in Circuit Court by the W. W. Pollock Milling & Elvtr. Co. in the case of the Mexico Savings Bank against that company. The answers are on two counts, while the counterclaim asks \$100,000 actual and \$100,000 punitive damages.—P.J.P.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Columbia, Mo.—The Boone County Milling Co., constituting a daily market for farmers' grain, is one of the oldest establishments in Columbia. Established in 1892, it has been greatly enlarged since then to fully occupy its present space.—P.J.P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Woodson K. Woods, 70, executive vice-president of the Ralston Purina Co., who had been connected with the concern since 1900, has announced his retirement on account of ill health. He will retain membership on the board of directors.—P.J.P.

Shelbyville, Mo.—Carlos Bradley, who has been manager of the Shelbyville MFA exchange for the past nine months will begin duties at the MFA Grain & Feed Co. in Kansas City on Feb. 15. As yet no one has been appointed to succeed Bradley at the Shelbyville exchange.—P.J.P.

Mexico, Mo.—Board members and officers of the Producers Grain Co. were elected at the annual meeting of stockholders. Emmett Mundy was re-named manager. Nelson Brown is assistant manager and bookkeeper. A four per cent interest on capital stock, and one per cent patronage dividend were declared.—P.J.P.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Southern Elevator operated by the Moore-Seaver Grain Co. was damaged by fire recently, the blaze starting in the corn drier. The nearest fire hydrant being across the railroad tracks, firemen removed ballast from between the railroad ties so that the fire hose ran under the rails and trains rolled by the scene without interference or delay.

Malden, Mo.—The T. F. Baker Co. grain elevator and cotton gin have been sold to J. E. Hunt and Dick Beall of Malden, who formerly were interested in the Stokes Gin Co. The business was sold because two members of the firm, Tom F. Baker, 3rd, and his brother, Ralph, are subject to immediate military service. Their father, T. F. Baker, Sr., will devote his time to managing his farm near here.—P.J.P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Turner B. Morton, Webster Groves, Mo., has been appointed State Grain & Warehouse Commissioner for Missouri by Gov. Forrest C. Donnell. Mr. Morton, who is 55 years of age, had been connected with Morton & Co. from 1907 to 1940, and has been a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange for the past 33 years. He succeeds J. W. Buffington who has headed the grain inspection and warehouse department since July, 1939.

MONTANA

Froid, Mont.—George Hunter, local manager of the Occident Elvtr. Co., who has been suffering from intestinal hemorrhages, was taken to the hospital at Williston for treatment.

NEBRASKA

Mitchell, Neb.—A new gravity separator has been installed at the Chapman bean plant.

Staplehurst, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently laid a new platform over its scale.

Talmage, Neb.—William Peterson, 89, former operator of the Farmers' Elevator, died Jan. 28 in Los Angeles, Calif.—R. R. J.

Manley, Neb.—Harry Haws recently resigned as manager of the Manley Co-operative Grain Co. elevator, and will engage in farming.

Malmö, Neb.—Edw. Hormann was taken suddenly ill at his elevator Jan. 26. His children were summoned from Lincoln and Fremont.

Orleans, Neb.—Chas. Chandler is managing the Farmers Equity elevator, replacing Elmer Ott who took over operation of the Richards elevator.—R.R.J.

Lincoln, Neb.—Wm. E. Sharp, 75, local business leader, died Feb. 1. He was once engaged in the grain business at Plattsmouth, Sutton and Saronville, and operated the White Line elevators between York and Hastings.—R.R.J.

Peru, Neb.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. of Kansas City recently purchased the elevator of the Coatney Grain Co., Inc.—R. R. J.

Omaha, Neb.—Hugo O. Wandel, veteran grain man, is a partner with Fred Parrot in the Midwest Grain Co., having succeeded the late John C. Ackerman.

Polk, Neb.—Carl Steelquist was renamed manager and William Naslund, assistant, at the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n.

Gibbon, Neb.—James R. Little, who has been operating the T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator during the absence of his father, George Little, because of illness, was married to Miss Alice Gitt Jan. 15.

Omaha, Neb.—Butler-Welsh Grain Co. has purchased the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. 600,000-bu. grain elevator "A" in South Omaha, which it has operated under lease for the past three years.

Schuyler, Neb.—The Schuyler Milling Co. will build a 20x48 ft. addition to its plant, to be used as an office and warehouse. The new building will be of tile construction.

Gordon, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. sponsored the showing of two technicolor sound pictures on farm chemistry at a free entertainment at the City Hall the evening of Jan. 27. Coffee and cookies were served following the program.

Diller, Neb.—Ben Hall, Sr., of Phillipsburg, Kan., has been named manager of the B. C. Christopher & Co. elevator, formerly known as the Farmers Elevator. He succeeds John Steiner. Mr. Hall formerly was in charge of the local A. O. Cooper Co. elevator.

Brainard, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Brainard has changed its name to the Farmers Co-operative Co. of Brainard and its articles of incorporation have been amended. The changes were made to conform with the new state laws governing and affecting co-operative ass'ns.

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All the New Material
You Need for a 20 to 50%
Increase in Elevating Capacity



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No. 1944932

"These cups will carry about two times as much wheat as our old cups because they can be run faster, and they do not back-leg . . . takes less power . . . pulls these cups easily, because of their shape."

Perry Evans, Manager
Burlington Grain Co.

"Tore out one leg and put in a new belt and CALUMET Cups. Capacity was more than twice the previous capacity."

Melvin Peterson,
Elevator Manager.

Here is the way to improve elevating efficiency at little cost in spite of new machinery scarcity: Calumet Cups by their patented exclusive design load fully and discharge completely at highest belt speeds. Calumet Cups can also be spaced closer on the belt to produce the utmost in elevator capacity. They are welded cups of heavy gauge steel and therefore wear longer. Entirely smooth inside and out, they load and discharge with the least friction. Read below our offer of co-operation.

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Here's How You Can Cash In
Write us for our Guarantee Proposal. It outlines the information needed to make an estimate of just how much increased elevating capacity we can GUARANTEE with Calumet Cups. It costs you nothing to find out. Write for our Proposal Blank Form No. 35.

CALUMET

GRAIN AND BULK MATERIAL

Cups

Pleasant Dale, Neb.—Alden McFadden, manager of the Pleasant Dale Co-op. Grain Co., gave an interesting talk on the subject of co-operation at the recent annual meeting held by stockholders of the company. Following the business meeting free motion pictures were shown.

Fremont, Neb.—Soybean clinics sponsored by the Union Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, University Extension Service, Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, Marr Soybean Mill, Danner Soybean Mill and Allied Mills, Inc., will be held Feb. 26 at North Bend at 7:30 p. m., and at Valley at 1:30 p. m.; Feb. 27 at David City, 1:30 p. m., and at Wahoo at 7:30 p. m., to which soybean producers of this area are invited. Other clinics will be held at Fairbury, Falls City, Pawnee City, Beatrice, Weeping Water and Raymond. Speakers will stress the use of only adapted varieties of yellow beans and seed sources; the need for thorough preparation, planting, cultivation and harvesting; the danger of erosion when planted on hilly land unless contoured; the bad effects of feeding whole soybeans to livestock; soybeans' use as a protein concentrate; and present and future markets. Speakers will include G. T. Webster, extension service agronomist; Harold W. Benn, Union Pacific agricultural agent; K. E. Soder, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific agricultural agent.

NEW ENGLAND

Castleton, Vt.—H. M. Brown & Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity, with motor drive.

Concord, N. H.—The Checkerboard Feed Store on Ferry St. was damaged by fire Jan. 19 resulting from an explosion in a coal stove.

Norwich, Conn.—The Yantic Grain Co. sustained considerable loss to stock when the sprinkler system on the top floor of the four-story plant broke Dec. 24.

NEW MEXICO

Clayton, N. M.—L. S. Wilkinson has reopened the Bangerter Mill & Feed Co., the business to be known by the new name, Clayton Mill & Feed Co.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Robert M. Doyle, formerly with the Glidden Co., Chicago, now is associated with the Hendy Feed Co., Harold Hendy, president of the company, recently announced.

NORTH DAKOTA

Easby, N. D.—Joseph Berklan, formerly of Park River, is new manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator.

Mohall, N. D.—Edwin Erend, former second man at the Farmers Elevator, Cummings, has been made manager of the Gunderson-Hanson Elvtr. Co.

Finley, N. D.—Slipping V-belts caused a small fire loss in the Finley Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. plant on Jan. 18.

OHIO

New Madison, O.—The New Madison Grain Co. has purchased a new feed mixer.

Grants, O.—The Hogan Grain Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter at its elevator.

Montpelier, O.—The new elevator of the Williams County Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n opened recently with D. D. Clark as manager.

West Union, O.—C. M. Mills has purchased the half interest of the firm of Shuster & Mills Milling Co. from the estate of the late John P. Shuster, former partner, and is now sole owner of the business.

Harpster, O.—The Harpster Grain Co. has completed installation of machinery in its new elevator. Included were an automatic scale, electric hoist, electric manlift, cleaner and miscellaneous equipment purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Toledo, O.—Rolla J. Wendt, 64, formerly active in Toledo Board of Trade circles and formerly floor manager for C. A. King & Co., grain brokerage firm, died Jan. 19 in Toledo Hospital of injuries received recently when he was struck by an automobile.

Archbold, O.—Elmer Lohse was drawn into a revolving shaft at the Aungst Grist Mill Jan. 19 when his clothing caught as he was oiling the shaft. Tho alone, by desperate efforts he succeeded in freeing himself and, seriously injured, dragged himself downstairs. Summoning help, he was rushed to the Wauseon hospital.

Monroeville, O.—George Parker recently retired from service with the Monroeville Co-operative Grain Co. after 17 years in its employ, and has been succeeded by Kenneth McFarlin, former employee of the North Fairfield mill. Mr. McFarlin has had considerable experience in mixing feeds, and will act in that capacity at the local elevator.

Fremont, O.—Vito Products, Inc., manufacturers of alfalfa meal, will operate here the coming year. A building is being erected on U. S. Highway 20, on the site considered for this purpose last year, and will be ready for operation this summer Wilbert A. Parman, sales manager of Hayward, Inc., of Oak Harbor, operators of the plant, has announced.

Berlin Heights, O.—The Shinrock Elvtr. & Supply Ass'n at its recent annual meeting reported the largest volume of sales in the history of the company, it was an increase of 57 per cent of 1940: A four per cent stock and a four per cent patronage dividends were paid, making a total of \$10,276.21 issued to stockholders and customers leaving an earned surplus of \$16,907.99.

Cleveland, O.—Theodore L. Wight, 84, former grain and flour broker here and in neighboring territory, died Jan. 22 at Lakewood Hospital after a two-weeks' illness. At his retirement in 1919 he had been in the grain business for more than 40 years. His offices and stores, both wholesale and retail, had been at various times in Lakewood, Cleveland, old Dover Center and Berea. At one time he had a grain elevator on old Center St.

Kimball, O.—The Central Erie Supply & Elvtr. Ass'n. with elevators here and at Prout Station, at its annual meeting reported a profit of \$14,558.30 realized during 1941 as against \$9,640.16 in 1940. Clifford Love continues as manager of the Prout Elevator and Elmer Ohlemacher will be the manager here. Following the business meeting the company entertained stockholders, patrons and their families at a get-together in the church parlors of St. John's Evangelical Church, Oxford Twp. A program of entertainment was presented and refreshments served.

Marion, O.—Fire starting in a metal and concrete bean drier in one of the compartments of the Old Fort Mills, Inc.'s large storage bins Jan. 29 did about \$2,000 worth of damage but was kept from spreading to the storage bins filled with hundreds of tons of soybeans, by heavy re-inforced concrete walls. Only minor damage resulted to the concrete structure and drying equipment, it was stated, and much of the beans that were either burned or water soaked can be salvaged. Particles of oil used in heating the beans in the drying process, too heavy for proper combustion, are believed to have seeped thru the burner and blown to the top of the drier and were ignited by intense heat.

Bowling Green, O.—N. G. Bennett of McComb and I. T. Kendall of Gibson City, Ill., have purchased the Mennell Grain Co. elevator, to take possession Feb. 15. Mr. Kendall will manage the plant. Mr. Bennett has been in the elevator business for the last 32 years. He owns the Prentiss Grain Co. (Leipsic p. o.), manages several farms, has an interest in the Deshler Live Stock Auction Co., and is president of the Ohio Farmers Grain Supply Co. and the Ohio Farmers Grain Corp. Mr. Kendall formerly was employed by Mr. Bennett at the Deshler Farmers Co-op. Co., and now is manager for the Central Soya Co., Inc., at Gibson City. The local plant will be modernized, a grinder and mixer will be installed for farmer custom service, and commercial feeds, seeds, etc. will be handled.

OKLAHOMA

McAlester, Okla.—The Hardeman Milling Co. recently purchased a ton mixer with motor and V belt drive, and a corn cutter from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Okemah, Okla.—A storage building of the Creek Trading Co. and its contents of 100 tons of hay and approximately 1,000 bus. of corn were destroyed by fire Jan. 28.

Apache, Okla.—The Apache Milling Co. is building an alfalfa processing mill on its property north of the lumber yard. Gas and electric motors will furnish power for the mill.

Custer, Okla.—Guy Mosburg, 32, an employee of the Packard Milling Co. for the last five years, suffered an acute attack of indigestion while at work, recently, that resulted in his death several hours later.

Tulsa, Okla.—Burglars at the Cheerio Milling Co. mill early the morning of Jan. 25 started a fire that timely discovery prevented reaching serious proportions. The intruders ransacked the office and storage room, leaving a trail of burned matches scattered about. One of these matches ignited sacks in the storage room. A night watchman discovered the blaze which firemen extinguished before much damage resulted. Frank Foresman is the mill owner.

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SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO.

(See Trade Reporting Bureau, Inc.)

620 BROOKS BLDG.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Oologah, Okla.—J. L. Mynatt is now handling hay and grain. He formerly operated the Orange Front Grocery.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Roy Bender, sec'y of the Oklahoma Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n, recently was re-elected president of the Oklahoma Agricultural Co-operative.

Spiro, Okla.—Dean Ramer of Oakland, Cal., has purchased the J. L. Chapman feed and grist mill. He will continue operation of the business, Grant Rutledge remaining as attendant at the mill.

Durant, Okla.—The Stewart Milling Co. corn sheller plant was destroyed in a fire shortly after midnight Jan. 21. The building, with new machinery, restored after fire destroyed the plant in December, 1939, are a total loss. A quantity of corn was lost. Origin of the fire is undetermined.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The safe at the Johnston Grain Co. offices was looted by thieves who broke into the place the night of Jan. 16, taking approximately \$24 in silver coin. Entrance to the office was gained by cutting out a window screen, breaking a pane of glass that allowed the window to be unlatched.

Minco, Okla.—Small buildings adjoining the grinding room of the Wegener Grain plant were destroyed by fire Jan. 26. The blaze, however, was extinguished before spreading to the main structure. Water damaged a quantity of feed stored in the grinding room, but total loss was approximately \$600. E. C. Wegener, owner, stated.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—The Triangle Milling Co. is building a \$12,000 warehouse.

Athens, Wash.—The Preston-Shaffer flour mill, which has been closed for repairs, resumed grinding Jan. 16.

Mulino, Ore.—Union Mills is building a 15x20 ft. office at its mill, to be used also for handling retail trade. Alvin Fredericks is manager.

Clarkston, Wash.—H. A. Conlee, of the Conlee-Kemper Co., feed manufacturers, has purchased the residence home of Mrs. Letia Krugel.

Clagstone, Ida.—J. C. Natwick recently traded his general store, hay and grain warehouse and residence for a 65-acre dairy ranch in the Foothill region, to Walter S. Chamberlain.

Monroe, Wash.—The Pacific Fiber Flax Ass'n has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by Ralph A. Raven, Fred W. Baum and Wm. A. Eastman.

Portland, Ore.—James A. Hazelwood, American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., was elected president of the Portland Merchants Exchange Jan. 27. Edwin L. Cable was named vice-pres.; Floyd S. Roberts, Cargill, Inc., sec'y-treas.—F. K. H.

Pasco, Wash.—The Continental Grain Co. is constructing a 300,000-bu. addition to its elevator, increasing its total storage capacity at the location to 550,000 bus. Additional tanks for storage of petroleum products also will be built at once, it was reported.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Interior Warehouse Co., a branch of Balfour-Guthrie & Co. Ltd., has been closed, it is reported by Robert B. Franklin, its manager, who has been transferred to the company's offices in Portland. He had been in charge since 1909.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—Inauguration of the government's new wheat-for-feed program will make storage space available in the Pacific Northwest for eight million bushels of the 1942 wheat crop, Edgard L. Ludwick, wheat loan supervisor for the Oregon AAA told Umatilla County growers. Ludwick warned that the storage situation will continue to be acute with 86,000,000 bus. of the 1941 crop on hand.—F. K. H.

Lynden, Wash.—The fiber flax program which included construction of a processing plant in Whatcom County has been abandoned because of inability to learn anything definite regarding priorities on machinery.

Yakima, Wash.—Feed dealers of the Yakima and Kittitas valleys attended a district meeting in the Donnelly Hotel, Jan. 22. John Wilson, Seattle, executive sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, met with the group. Priorities and results of government regulation were among the subjects discussed.

Seattle, Wash.—S. C. Armstrong, vice-president of the White-Dulany Co., the grain division of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., was elected president of the Merchants Exchange of Seattle Jan. 22. Clarence H. Carlander was elected vice-pres.; Wendell Turner, sec'y-treas. Six trustees were elected by the exchange at the meeting Jan. 17.

Oakesdale, Wash.—The Federal Securities Exchange Commission has granted approval of the Inland Empire Pea Growers' Ass'n's plan for financing a pea processing plant, to cost approximately \$30,000, which probably will be located here. Thornton Hodges, president of the ass'n, is looking for a site and making preliminary arrangements.

Seattle, Wash.—The Kellogg Sales Co. has moved into its new building, which includes both office quarters and extensive heated warehouse space. Trackage and facilities for unloading two cars simultaneously are among locational advantages of the structure. L. C. Hill, district sales manager for Washington, Idaho and Oregon, announced.

Portland, Ore.—Harry H. H. Brown, 40, president and acting manager of the Mark P. Miller Milling Co. and Terminal Flour Mills, died unexpectedly Jan. 28. He was stricken with a heart attack while at his work. Mr. Brown, well known to the grain and milling trade of the Pacific Northwest, had been with the above named firm for 17 years, coming here from Moscow, Idaho, nine years ago.

Valley Grove, Wash.—Purchase of the Valley Grove Warehouse Co.'s 150,000-bus. plant and plans to construct a 125,000-bus. elevator are announced by the Walla Walla Grain Growers. Conversion of a portion of the Valley Grove warehouse into bulk grain storage sufficient to bring the Grain Growers' capacities there to 225,000 bus. is planned also, according to A. Eugene Kelley, manager for the Grain Growers. Construction of the elevator at Valley Grove is expected to start at once. This property is located on the Union Pacific railroad eight miles north of Walla Walla.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Bumper crops in the Inland Empire in 1941 made additional storage space imperative for wheat and other crops as part of the national defense needs. Warehouse and elevator construction included the following in the State of Washington: Grinnell, 100,000 bus., and Elberton, 65,000 bus., a total in the Garfield area of 750,000 bus.; Wilson Creek Union Grain & Trading Co., 75,000 bus.; Odessa, 100,000 bus., \$21,000; East Omak, grain warehouse; Lacrosse Grain Growers, Inc., 65,000 bus. at Gordon, making a total of 500,000 bus.; Edwall Grain Growers, 100,000 bus. at Canby; Brewster, 80,000 bus.; Milton-Freewater, 150,000 bus. for the Milton Elevator Co.; Athena pea warehouse, \$35,000; Lapwai, 60,000 bus. for private use; Hartline, Farmers' Union Grain Co., two elevators of 35,000 bus. each, making a total of 1,000,000 bus. for four grain companies; Pasco, new elevator for the Continental Grain Co.; Kennewick, 50,000 bus., for the River Terminals Co., with 390-ft. conveyor dock; Dayton, 150,000 bus., \$37,784. At Central Ferry bridge over the Snake river, the Centennial Milling Co. purchased 1000-ft. frontage for elevators, warehouse and railroad spur. Inland Empire farmers will have larger acreage in 1942 and will build additional storage.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Sharpsburg, Pa.—Adolph R. Cubarney, doing business as the Main Street Feed Store, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; scheduled liabilities, \$2,372.76, assets, \$229.51.

Coalport, Pa.—Eugene M. Perry and Frank V. Perry, doing business as the Coalport Feed & Supply Co., recently filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Scheduled liabilities shown, \$8,678.68; assets, \$2,513.67.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Louis G. Graff was elected president of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia for the 13th consecutive term at the annual election Jan. 27. Other officers elected were Philip R. Markley, vice-pres.; Raymond J. Barnes, treas.; directors to serve two years, C. Herbert Bell, Stewart Unkles, David McMullin, Jr., Edward W. Oescher, W. H. Robertson and Charles L. Rini.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hudson, S. D.—Ed Larkin, 73, for 15 years manager of the Farmers Elevator until forced by ill health to retire, died at his home here Jan. 16.

SOUTHEAST

Mocksville, N. C.—Mocksville Flour Mills, Inc., has been organized, capitalized at \$100,000; to manufacture flour, meal and feed products of all kinds.

Biltmore (Asheville p. o.), N. C.—Statesville Flour Milling Co. has purchased the 50x100 ft. warehouse it has leased here for the last six years and an additional lot 100x114 ft. on which it is planned to build additional warehouse space for the Asheville branch.

Sanford, N. C.—Fire of undetermined origin practically destroyed a large building of the Sapona Mills, Inc., manufacturers of cotton and soybean meal and fertilizer, Jan. 11. The loss was estimated at approximately \$75,000, with partial insurance. The building, of galvanized iron and brick construction, covered an area of 140x40 ft., and was located between two other buildings used for the manufacture of fertilizer and for storage. These latter buildings were saved.

TEXAS

Sealy, Tex.—William Saha has opened a feed and hatchery store here under the name, "Bill's Hatchery & Feed Store."

Gatesville, Tex.—Ray Hollingsworth has purchased the Preston Mill owned by Luther Preston and will continue the business.

Jarrell, Tex.—Fred M. Harrison has purchased a special mixer with motor and drive from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Amarillo, Tex.—J. Frank Triplett, assistant manager of the Producers Grain Corporation, is chairman of the Associated Producers & Distributors of Texas, which organization is actively combating the itinerant trucker menace. The itinerant merchant measure to be introduced in the next session of the legislature by the Associated Producers & Distributors of Texas will require that the gypsy peddler operating in the state pay an annual license fee, furnish a surety bond to protect the public against fraud and misrepresentation of weights and quality, and carry public liability and property damage insurance on his vehicle. Farmers hauling agricultural products produced by themselves are specifically exempted as are for-hire truckers and those operating to and from an established place of business.

WISCONSIN

East Troy, Wis.—The East Troy Feed Mill recently installed a new feed mixer and crusher for use in mixing concentrates with the feed when it is ground.

Downsville, Wis.—Jesse Phillips is operating a feed mill in the old elevator building.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—The Beaver Dam Hemp Mill, property of J. L. LeRoy Farmer of Cedar Rapids, Ia., was damaged by fire recently.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of February has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Superior, Wis.—In salvaging operations under way at Elevator X for the fire and water damaged grain by the Brooks Elevator Corp., the wheat, corn, rye, barley and some flax is being offered for sale to be used as animal and poultry feed, at a price ranging from \$12 to \$18 per ton at the elevator site, either truck or car loads.—F. G. C.

WYOMING

Alva, Wyo.—Ben Colvin was thrown against a skid at Schrum's mill recently, while at work, and his breast bone was cracked.

Concrete Country Elevator of Large Capacity

In planning their reinforced concrete elevator the directors of the Co-operative Elevator Co., at Drummond, Okla., took pains to provide ample storage capacity which is now in demand.

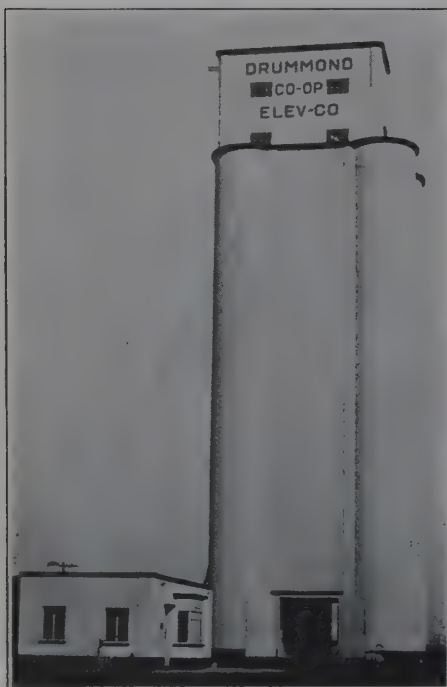
The four cylindrical bins have a driveway thru the center as shown in the engraving. The building is 110 ft. high, the storage capacity being 80,000 bus.

The elevator leg having Calumet Nu-Hy Cups on a Goodyear rubber belt is driven by a 25-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor.

An electric manlift, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, overhead truck lift and spouting of 14 and 16 gage steel were supplied by J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

Chalmers & Borton also designed and built the concrete office, 16x34, with 8-ft., 6-in. ceiling. A clear vision bay window was provided for the beam of the 20-ton Fairbanks Scale, having a deck 9x34 ft.

Manager C. H. Bennett has good shipping facilities over the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, the next station northeast being the important railroad center of Enid, the county seat of Garfield County.



80,000-Bu. Concrete Elevator at Drummond, Okla.

Supreme Court Decisions

Crops produced by annual cultivation either growing or matured are distinct in nature from land on which they are cultivated, so that ownership of land under mortgage may be in one person, while title to crops is in another.—*Dodson v. Beatty, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 144 S. W. (2d) 609.

Tariff Governs Freight Rate.—A carrier may collect from shipper any undercharge resulting from carrier's granting to shipper a lower freight rate on interstate shipment than required by tariff promulgated by Interstate Commerce Commission, and shipper may recover from carrier any overcharge.—*St. L. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Pollard, Supreme Court of Arkansas.* 154 S. W. (2d) 9.

Brokers.—Evidence was insufficient to sustain judgment for customer against brokers for loss resulting from fluctuation in corn market on theory that brokers failed to perform promise to notify customer of change in market price of corn. The Municipal Court of Chicago gave judgment for Stella Strassberg, but this was reversed on appeal.—*Strassberg v. Lam-born, Hutchings & Co. Appellate Court of Illinois.* 30 N. E. (2d) 795.

Co-operative Tax Exemption.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia held that the Rockingham Co-operative Farm Bureau, Inc., was not exempt from city license tax on its business of handling general merchandise, drugs, dry goods, groceries and household goods, classes of merchandise not covered by the Co-operative Marketing Act, under which the annual payment of \$10 granted exemption from all license taxes.—198 S. E. 908.

Title to Crops.—On redemption of land from tax sale to state, redemptioner became entitled to all crops growing thereon, subject to rights of state's tenant therein, and no rights thereto remained in state, so that redemptioner was entitled to money deposited with court clerk by tenant as proceeds of landlord's share of grain crop grown on land by tenant after date of redemption.—*People v. List, District Court of Appeal, California.* 109 Pac. (2d) 376.

Carriers.—Assuming carriers improperly charged shippers the interstate, rather than the intrastate, rate, the difference would be merely an "overcharge" for which an action at law brought by shippers against carriers would lie, and such difference could not be made the basis of an award by the public utility commissioner of reparations under statute.—*Ore-Wash. R. & Nav. Co. v. Bean, Supreme Court of Oregon.* 101 Pac. Rep. (2d) 230.

Crop Mortgage.—In providing that a mortgage shall specify the property on which it is to take effect, the law does not require such a description as will serve to identify the property without the aid of parol evidence, was the finding of the Supreme Court of Georgia in deciding against the Commodity Credit Corporation which sought as intervenor holding cotton producers' notes to recover on cotton mortgaged to another.—*Commodity Credit Corporation v. Wells.* 3 S. E. (2d) 642.

Crop Liens.—In action by judgment creditor of lessee's father for value of corn grown on leased land which was purchased by creditor at sheriff's sale under execution and was subsequently sold by lessee to buyers who sold to grain company, when Appellate Court reversed former judgment for defendants with direction to enter judgment in favor of plaintiff for value of corn less two-fifths thereof being deducted for landlord's lien against defendants, except

grain company, evidence disclosed that creditor purchased 1101 bus. of corn, and hence Circuit Court in rendering judgment, according to mandate of Appellate Court, properly computed judgment on such basis.—*Tampico Farmers Elevator Co. v. Walnut Grain Co. Appellate Court of Illinois.* 27 N. E. (2d) 865.

A hay grinder with four rubber tired wheels the same width as the inner wheels of the truck which towed it, without brakes and weighing between one and one and a half tons, ten feet long and eight feet high, having both a front and rear axle with no independent motive power and the only function of its chassis being the conveyance and support of the hay grinder, was a trailer or vehicle within the common and ordinary meaning of the words used in the exclusionary clause of an automobile liability policy. The court's former opinion (139 Neb. 512, 297 N. W. 918) was held in error in holding to the contrary.—*Moffit v. State Automobile Ins. Ass'n, Supreme Court of Nebraska.* 300 N. W. 837.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Farmers Union Elevator Co., Hurley, S. D., had a sideline as representative of the John Deere Plow Co., and in the sale of farm machinery called on Alvin D. Sanborn to service the machinery, help in the office and make demonstrations, for which work settlement was made at irregular intervals of time at the rate of \$1 or 75c an hour. Neither the company nor Sanborn kept any record of these payments. While starting a new tractor Sanborn injured his right knee and his back. He was able, however, to do work on his 250-acre farm, thereafter. For the injury he made claim under the workmen's compensation act, but the Supreme Court of South Dakota said the uncertain and speculative evidence regarding alleged employee earnings did not sustain award of workmen's compensation, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Turner County. Mr. Stoddard, manager of the company, said in court: "It is just a guess. We never expected this or I would have had it in black and white." Under the law it is necessary to know the earnings, which are the basis for computing workmen's compensation for injury.—299 N. W. Rep. 258.

Excess Damage: Much grain going into terminals is grading down on account of total damage or so-called "dead germ." I recently talked to a miller who has had more than 25 years milling experience, and who had inspected samples that had graded in excess of 20% "dead germ" which, in his opinion, would not be objectionable from a milling standpoint. It seems to be a matter of opinion in judging between the slight difference of color in a live germ and a dead one. We would suggest dealers who have a car of wheat grading down on account of "dead germ," satisfy themselves, that such wheat actually contains such damage, by ordering a federal appeal and at the same time (if inspected in Kansas) ask the inspector to obtain an official germination test as is provided for in Section 34-119 of the Kansas Statutes. We have been told that some of this so-called "dead germ" wheat seems to germinate satisfactorily; if so, it certainly should not be classified as total damage. Kansas has a law which your ass'n sponsored back in 1937 that enables you to obtain an official germination test on a car of grain or seed, after the test has been made at a laboratory approved by the state board of agriculture.—Sec'y J. F. Moyer, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n.

Grain Carriers

John B. Hutson, pres. of the C.C.C., admits the corporation finds a car shortage in moving feed wheat.

Control over all ocean-going merchant shipping was vested Feb. 9 in a new shipping administration, with Rear Adm. Emory S. Land as administrator.

Duluth, Minn.—A few charters for taking wheat out at the start of navigation next spring have been announced at 5½¢ per bushel.—F. G. C.

Ogden, Utah.—Shippers are increasing the movement of intermountain wheat to escape the expected increase in freight rates. During the week ending Jan. 31 Ogden received 141 cars of wheat.

Kansas City, Mo.—The U. S. Supreme Court on Feb. 2 denied the petition of the Missouri River markets for a review of the decision denying them transit on grain, the decision of Jan. 5 standing.

Duluth, Minn.—Duluth grain and feed interests have been warned of the proposed increase in freight rates by rail, water and truck carriers and to draft contracts in such a manner to consider and guard against the advance.—F. G. C.

Halifax, N. S.—A reduction in the free storage period on grain in the elevator at Halifax to 20 days is planned by the Canadian National Harbors Board, but the War-time Prices and Trade Board contends this violates the government order prohibiting changes that make prices higher than those fixed in the ceiling.

"Developments since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor indicate possibility that American railroads may be called upon this year to perform an amount of freight service perhaps one-fourth greater than was performed in 1929," stated Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations.

Omaha, Neb.—A half cent per 100 pounds reduction in grain shipping rates to Omaha and Council Bluffs from 16 western Nebraska and eastern Colorado towns was announced by the state railway commission Feb. 5. The order cuts rates at Chappell, Oltman, Lodgepole, Colton, Neb., and Adrian, Ovid, Hilt, Dorsey, Red Lion, Marcolt, Tobin, Proctor, Powell, Colo.—R. R. J.

Unprofitable branch lines totaling 1,509 miles were abandoned in 1941, compared with 1,299 miles abandoned in 1940 by the railroads of the United States. One entire line, the Wichita Northwestern, 99 miles, was the second largest abandonment, the largest single abandonment being that of the Denver & Rio Grande Western, 125 miles between Antonito, Colo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

Bagged grain delivery charges will be increased by the eastern trunk lines to lighters and all other vessels at all North Atlantic ports. The New York Produce Exchange and the North American Export Grain Ass'n signified approval of an increase of ¾ cent per 100 lbs., effective some time after Mar. 1. The increase will include bagged grain delivery charges of the New England railroads.

Grain and grain products loading the week ending Jan. 31 totaled 47,629 cars, an increase of 481 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 17,122 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 31 totaled 32,147 cars, an increase of 642 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 13,871 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

A decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the increased freight rates is expected by Feb. 20.

Chicago, Ill.—Three federal judges are hearing argument on the order by the Interstate Commerce Commission Dec. 1 permitting the roads to increase their rates by as much as 8½ cents a bushel on grain brought to Chicago on barges and reshipped east. The department of agriculture, two barge lines, and five grain elevator companies are lined up against the order and ask an injunction to prevent its becoming effective on Feb. 22. On the opposite side are the Commission and six of the principal eastern railroads serving Chicago. Nuel D. Belnap, attorney for the elevator companies, argued that if the order became effective grain producers who now market their grain in Chicago by barge from points as far distant as Kansas City will lose price advantages they enjoy because of the cheap water transportation. He predicted that they will be compelled to ship their grain by railroad to other centers, thus depriving Chicago of a share in one of its major businesses.

O. D. T. Not to Manage Railroads

Speaking before the National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners at Washington, Jos. B. Eastman, director of the O.D.T., said:

The Office of Defense Transportation was not created because of what has happened in transportation, but to safeguard the future. Nor was it created to manage and operate the railroads or any other carriers. That task remains in the hands of the private owners. With a war to wage and win, ahead loomed the great load on transportation of a tremendous war production program, a host of difficulties growing out of shortages in critical materials, urgent storage problems, the strain of the movement of troops and munitions under rush orders, changes in normal trends of traffic with superloads on the transcontinental and Pacific Coast lines, diversion of traffic from sea to land as coastwise and intercoastal shipping was withdrawn, and great new problems in the transportation of workers to and from defense plants. Transportation facilities are vital to the war effort. The responsibility to avoid any breakdown in these facilities and keep them functioning efficiently and effectively was on the Government.

The Office of Defense Transportation was created, I take it, to centralize this Government responsibility in the war effort for domestic transportation of all kinds, and to provide leadership, not only for the Government departments which have functions relating to such transportation, but also for the various carrier groups.

Car Orders Controlled

Effective Feb. 15 the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the railroads, due to war emergency, to amend their tariffs to prevent "wasteful use of railroad equipment."

In the grain business a shipper will no longer be permitted to load a larger car than ordered when supplied by railroad on an order for a smaller car.

Shippers will have to wait until the railroad company furnishes a car of the size ordered, or pay freight charges on the basis of the minimum weights applicable to the car loaded.

The order is due to the war emergency.

Short-Haul Rail Rate Needed to Meet Competition

Miles Gooding, manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. at Frankton, Ind., who has built up a sound, rapidly growing business thru application of the Golden Rule, and a progressive spirit always seeking new ways to extend the service of his institution, is retrenching slightly in the interests of National Defense, and the current campaign to Save Rubber.

For instance, he no longer gives prompt and immediate delivery of a farmers order the moment it is asked. "We'll bring it out," he says "but we won't bring it until we have a load out your way with which to return. Our trucks have to carry loads both ways now to save the extra wear and tear on tires and machines occasioned by making two trips where one will do."

Major matter of interest to him in this connection is finding carload freight rates that will enable him to ship in corn on a truck rate basis. "This is up with the railroads now," he explains. "At present it costs 11¢ per cwt. to ship corn into Frankton from the northern part of Indiana. If we send our trucks up after it, the cost is 4¢ per cwt. This is too great a difference to allow us to ship in corn by rail and meet competition. The answer is a rail rate that will allow us to ship the grain in without losing trade."

Corn sugar and syrup may be mixed with cane and beet sugar by canners of fruits without so stating on the label, under tentative amendments to the Pure Food & Drugs Act promulgated by Federal Security Administrator McNutt.

Increased incomes, and new taxes, are driving farmers to check up on the amounts of grain they sell, and are turning elevators into bookkeeping stations for their farm customers, comments K. M. Sowers of Boone Grain & Seed Co., Lebanon, Ind. "It is all a part of our service," he adds. H. F. Scott of Kirtley Grain Co., at Whitestown, Ind., notes the same trend.

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Field Seeds

Madison, Wis.—The Standard Seed & Feed Co. has succeeded the Standard Seed Co.

Jefferson, Ia.—H. H. Turner has opened a seed corn store in charge of Delmar Van Horn.

Crete, Neb.—Orville Booth has moved the Booth Seed House to a new location with more space.

Omaha, Neb.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Feb. 27 and 28.

Columbus, Neb.—Geo. and Elsie Doll have formed the George Doll's Seed & Nursery Co. with \$25,000 capital stock.

Shakopee, Minn.—The new seed corn drying plant of Northrup, King & Co. has a capacity of 330,000 lbs. in 48 hours.

Fort Calhoun, Neb.—The Reid-National Corn Co. has purchased a large garage building for storage and distribution of hybrid seed corn.

Boonville, Mo.—Paul N. Doll, county agent, reports a shortage of good seed oats in Cooper County; and farmers who have any small surplus of good seed oats are urged to let the country elevator operator know.

Montesano, Wash.—The Montesano Feed & Seed Co. has been dissolved.

Cook, Minn.—The Arrowhead Seed Plant is to resume operations Mar. 15 with a new manager in place of Palmer Gunderson, who was drafted.

Hayti, S. D.—Hamlin County will have considerable of the new Rival wheat variety in 1942, 18 farmers having joined in the purchase of 444 bus. of seed.

Babylon, N. Y.—Van Bourgondien Bros., with \$75,000 capital stock, and Wm. Kroemer & Sons, Oyster Bay, with \$400,000 capital stock, have both been incorporated with Arthur L. Milligan of Babylon as agent.

Enid, Okla.—Officers elected by the Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n at the meeting Jan. 14 and 15 at the Youngblood Hotel are pres., W. C. Orth, Tulsa; vice pres., Henry Ross, Chickasha; sec'y-treas., M. C. McQueen, Kansas City, Mo.

Columbus, O.—The agronomists of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station do not recommend the planting of Argentine alfalfa seed in the midwest. Tests of seed imported from that country have given erratic results, with yields definitely below those obtained from plantings of adapted seed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota Seed Dealers Ass'n at its annual meeting elected the following officers: pres., Geo. E. Eggington, Minneapolis; vice pres., E. W. Seldon, St. Paul; sec'y-treas., Leslie Edgerton, Minneapolis; directors, C. A. Johnson, S. B. Folsom, L. L. McCulloch, J. H. Withey, and J. B. Leveille.

Bend, Ore.—Increasing the importance of Deschutes County as a seed-growing area is emphasized by the Oregon Seed Growers League, whose members declare that this famous Deschutes basin has won wide recognition as a clover seed area. J. E. Thompson of Tumalo has been named chairman of the weed control committee.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill.—Growers are already seed-conscious and will use every precaution in the selection of their seed. In this connection, special emphasis should be given to yield, oil content and adaptability of soybean varieties. Such standard varieties as Chief, Illini, Dunfield, and Richland have been thoroly tried and tested, and have shown the best results.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Gridley (Butte County) Cal.—Forty-six thousand pounds of Ladino clover seed, valued at \$26,450 were recently shipped by the California Ladino Seed Growers Ass'n. The consignment, said to be the largest ever shipped from the state, went to Buffalo, N. Y. Victor Hoag, clover grower, who operates a seed-cleaning plant near Gridley said the current price is 57½¢ per pound.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Seedsmen of Oregon, Washington and Idaho met recently at the Marcus Whitman Hotel to take up the relations of the seed trade with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in respect to the Austrian pea industry. Howard Hadley, chairman of the seed committee of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n explained the work of the Oregon committee with the A.A.A.

Hastings, Neb.—Nicholas Bonahoom, doing business as the Bonahoom Seed Co. is defendant in a suit for \$3,600 damages brought by General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis, for failure to deliver 40,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed on contract at \$21 per 100 lbs. When delivery was refused the price had advanced to \$30.

Mt. Gilead, O.—A. B. Beverstock, doing business as the U. J. Cover Seed Co., has petitioned the court for a writ of mandamus compelling John T. Brown, state director of agriculture, to issue a seed license to his company. Mr. Beverstock says that he was advised by the director, Jan. 19, that if he would plead guilty to a charge of having violated the Ohio seed laws and pay a \$100 fine, a license would be issued.

LaGrande, Ore.—Multitudinous problems involved in the production of Austrian winter pea seed were discussed at a meeting of county seed growers. Growers in attendance discussed crops, machinery for harvesting, and the problem of securing the bags used in the fields and for shipping the pea crop. Lawrence Jenkins, assistant crop specialist discussed the various angles of harvesting program and the developments to be expected in using old machinery.—F. K. H.

St. Paul, Minn.—Light oats may be used for seed if seeding rates are increased, according to the University Farm. It is recommended that after the light grain has been run thru a fanning mill to remove any oats which do not contain a seed it is a good idea to make a germination test. If the germination is 90 per cent or better, seeding may follow the normal rate based on weight. With lower germination it may be possible to use the seed, provided seeding rates are increased in proportion to the reduced germination.

Ottawa, Ont.—Maximum prices have been set on all varieties of seeds by N. Young, Dominion seed administrator, and Donald Gordon, chairman of the wartime prices and trade board. The basis is the 1941 seed catalog prices. In the work of setting prices the government has the aid of E. D. Eddy, president of Eddy Seed Cleaners, Ltd., of Toronto, who has re-entered the service of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Eddy was chief seed inspector for Canada for 8 years before starting his company 20 years ago.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado State Seed Council at its annual meeting Jan. 16 elected Bruce Thornton pres., R. E. Patterson vice pres., and Armin Barteldes sec'y. The outlook for adapted crop seed supplies was described by Dr. A. W. Robertson, state agronomist, and Armin Barteldes. Stocks of alfalfa seed are one-third of normal. Sweet clover stocks are about 75 per cent of normal; white clover 80 per cent; meadow fescue, 60 per cent; orchard grass, 40 per cent; crested wheat grass, 80 per cent; brome grass, 80 per cent; western wheat grass, 40 per cent, and most other grasses about normal.

Portland, Ore.—Glenn Ritchey of Hillsboro, Ore., briefly describes the seed business of Oregon as a \$10,000,000 one. Every kind of seed is included in this picture now, even the common rye grass, which has been regarded as a kind of poor relation, last year was one of Oregon's three most important seed crops. It brought in \$810,000. Hairy vetch was worth \$1,630,000 and Austrian peas \$1,335,000. Both are important in the federal program of rejuvenating worn-out southern soils with cover crops. Some time ago a number of growers in various Oregon counties organized the Oregon Seed Growers' League to help its members meet their many problems, to secure information on cover crop seed prices and supplies.—F. K. H.

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Mississippi Seed Law Enforcement

Si Crowley, commissioner of agriculture, recommends a tightening of the present seed law and an adequate appropriation for its enforcement.

About 40 per cent of the state's \$5,000,000 annual seed business is inspected.

The expense of the seed laboratory now exceeds the appropriation by the legislature, leaving nothing for field inspection of seed and administration of the law, according to the commissioner.

He charged that the present law is weak in many sections and lax in order to conform with the Federal Seed Act.

Splendid co-operation has been given generally by seedsmen and dealers to the law enacted in 1936. Commissioner Corley said, asserting that better yields and less complaint of noxious weeds have resulted from the improvement of seed quality.

Minnesota Hybrid Corn Yields of 1941

In Extension Pamphlet No. 88 the University of Minnesota makes public the results of tests of hybrid corn during 1941, and in addition the results for popular varieties over a period of three or four years.

The tests afford a criterion on adaptation to locality, which is more important than corn.

The trials last summer were the most extensive ever held in the state. Eleven plots were scattered over four maturity zones. The plot farthest north was in Clay County where corn must normally mature in 89 to 95 days. In all, 167 varieties of corn were tested, most of them entered in the trials by commercial seed firms. The Minnesota and Wisconsin experiment stations entered a number of their station hybrids.

Of unusual significance to state growers is the fact that the early varieties have consistently yielded on a par with the later hybrids. The common belief that yields must be sacrificed with the reduction of the growing period is not supported by the Minnesota trials.

Iowa AP during the four years ending 1941 grown in three counties yielded an average of 83.4 bus. Reid National 110 in three years in two counties yielded an average of 87.1. Pfister 274 yielded 84.8. Minhybrid 301 yielded 63.7. Kingscrosst D, 100-day, yielded 68 bus. Pioneer Hybrid 322 yielded 86.8. A difference of less than 5 bus. is not significant. Much depends on locality, soil and weather.

For example, Pioneer Hybrid 322 yielded 121 bus. per acre in 1939 and only 69.7 in the same counties in 1941. Yet in 1941 in two other counties this variety yielded 110.1 bus. Iowa AP A yielded 112.9 bus. in Nobles County in 1939, and 62 in the same county next year.

On the John Daley farm west of Lewiston Iowa 16 yielded 116.2; Thompson 27, 114.9;

Seed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1941, in bus., were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts		1942	1941
Chicago	169,000	31,000	107,000	20,000
Duluth	17,030	167,848	35,585	10,811
Pt. William	214,134	49,802	200,634	118,493
Milwaukee	20,020	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	1,292,200	376,000	310,800	71,400
Superior	3,195	102,820	13,071	4,827
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Receipts		1942	1941
Hutchinson	153,000	100,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	38,200	130,200	268,800	80,400
St. Joseph	10,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	54,600	26,400	21,000	.....
Wichita	.....	2,500	.....	1,300
	CLOVER			
	Receipts		1942	1941
Chicago, lbs.	1,824,000	496,000	1,071,000	203,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	60,000	428,000	335,908	.....
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts		1942	1941
Chicago, lbs.	934,000	333,000	551,000	423,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	156,000	129,000	366,130	.....

Thompson 45, 114; Master F101, 111.7; Master F106, 110.4; Pioneer 322, 110.1; Kingscrosst KRI, 108; Reid-National 110A1, 106.8; Pfister 266, 104.6 bus., all on the basis of 14 per cent moisture, tho the corn actually contained 32 per cent.

Kentucky Seedsmen Elect Officers

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n was held at the Kentucky Hotel, Jan. 16, and Dr. Price of the state department of agriculture spoke on the educational work of the department for young farmers. Dr. Price was elected an honorary member of the Association.

Officers elected are: pres., Carlyle Jefferson, Louisville; vice pres., M. W. Abel, Lexington; 2d vice pres., W. J. Askew, Georgetown, and sec'y-treas., W. Price Bunton, Louisville.

North Dakota Seedsmen Meet

At the annual meeting of the North Dakota Seedsmen's Ass'n held at the Gardner Hotel, Fargo, Jan. 24, Jos. M. Heisler was re-elected pres., and Frank Novacheck of Moorhead was re-elected sec'y-treas.

Seedsmen of Fargo and Moorhead entertained the visitors at dinner in the evening.

The state department of agriculture was represented by R. C. Hastings, E. W. Norcross and Lloyd Hanson, who said that growing plots in different districts will be used to show the relative value of various types of forage crops.

The A.A.A. program was explained by Clarence Lambourn of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Outstanding Seed Growers

B. W. Parsons of Hugoton, Kan., won the sweepstakes award with his Tenmarq wheat last fall at the Kansas State Fair; and now on Feb. 2 received the Pillsbury trophy and cash prize of \$10 given by Philip W. Pillsbury.

Peter Schirrick of Red Lake Falls, Minn., was awarded the Pillsbury trophy at the Minnesota state seed show for the best wheat grown in Minnesota in 1941. His was a hard red spring of the Reward variety with test weight of 64.6 lbs.

John E. Snoeberger of Delphi, Ind., won the title of Indiana Wheat King and the Philip W. Pillsbury award for the best wheat grown in Indiana. He earned the crown at the state corn and small grain show of Purdue University.

Food for Victory Films Free

Wilmington, Del.—In the Food-for-Victory and the Victory Garden programs, seed treatment will aid considerably in insuring seed against decay, and in reducing damping-off and certain seed-borne diseases. With the scarcity of certain types of seeds and the substantial increases in cost of many seeds, insurance with treatment is well worth every penny spent for it.

It has been suggested that it might be well in all publicity on the Food-for-Victory and Victory Garden programs containing instructions for production, to include recommendations for seed treatment.

Best methods of seed treatment are described in descriptive crop pamphlets and the calendar card sent on request by the Bayer-Semesan Co. preparatory to the spring seeding. Grain men contacting groups of farmers in meeting halls will find the motion picture films prepared by the Bayer-Semesan Co. very helpful in providing entertainment and instruction. These are one-reel, sound-on-film motion pictures. Each film runs about 12 minutes. Their titles are "Grain Thieves," "Tall Corn," "Peruvian Gold," "Black Scourge," "Feeding the Multitude" and "Seeds of Prosperity."

Wartime Controls Stop Excessive Speculation

In his annual report covering the fiscal year July 1940—June 1941, to the Secretary of Agriculture, released recently, J. M. Mehl, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, said, extra work and improved controls in the markets for commodities important to the defense effort together with increased margins on speculative transactions helped to cushion the shock of wartime impacts and keep price ranges relatively moderate.

Fortunately from the standpoint of market stability, the report says, Congress added cottonseed oil, soybeans, lard, and other important commodities to the supervised list late in 1940. This enabled the Commodity Exchange Administration to set up market controls and safeguards against excessive speculation in vital defense commodities similar to those already maintained under earlier legislation for grains, cotton, and other products.

As an additional defense measure, the customary checks by CEA on the positions of large traders were extended to include a detailed examination of the positions of all traders in commodities such as cottonseed oil and soybeans which were threatened by scarcity conditions and the influx of irresponsible speculators and disorderly market conditions.

To help meet the problems growing out of war and also to make adjustments necessitated by changing conditions in agricultural marketing, the report states, "the Administration sought the active cooperation of the exchanges, of processing and trade interests, and the farm organizations. It has acted on the assumption that the futures markets with proper safeguards and improved controls will remain open and render continued hedging and risk-bearing services during the emergency and in the period after the war."

A New Business is the reclaiming of burlap. One of the first is that started by S. W. McMillen at Decatur, Ind., as Bag Service, Inc. Mr. McMillen says: "World war conditions have brought on a shortage of burlap and have increased cotton prices, with the consequent result of boosting costs more than 100 per cent over a year ago. Our service will be to buy used bags, grade them, clean and fumigate them and resell the containers. By handling a large volume, the cost of cleaning is reduced to a minimum and makes reclaiming a very efficient business, for with careful handling, a well made burlap bag can be used as many as five to seven times."

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Supply Trade

Lewiston, Idaho.—W. J. Morrell, pioneer in the construction of grain elevators in this territory passed away suddenly Feb. 6.

Washington, D. C.—Gear manufacturers met Jan. 27 at the O.P.A. offices, where the Office of Price Administration requested them to refrain from selling gears, speed reducers and sprockets at prices higher than those in effect Oct. 15. A formal ceiling will soon be issued.

The Pacific Northwest Bag Dealers Ass'n has been formed with M. Ross of the General Bag Co., Seattle, as pres.; Daniel Davis, Portland, vice pres.; Irving T. Sidell, Seattle, sec'y; and A. Rosenfeld, Portland, treas. Fourteen firms handling bags were represented at the meeting.

Washington, D. C.—Formal price ceilings on wire, cable and cable accessories at the Oct. 15, 1941, levels are established in Price Schedule No. 82, issued Jan. 30 by Leon Henderson, Administrator, Office of Price Administration. The schedule becomes effective immediately and applies to electrical conductors for power and lighting.

Minneapolis, Minn.—H. H. VanOrnum, for many years with General Electric, and for the past five years with Hart-Carter Co., has been appointed Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy and will be stationed at the Navy Pier, Chicago, as an electrical engineering instructor. His fellow members in the local chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents presented him with a handsome traveling bag, and his host of friends were on hand to wish him Godspeed when he left.

New York, N. Y.—In 1940 more than four-fifths of all the crude rubber, tin, manila fibre, quinine, mica, and silk imported by the United States came from the Far East, according to statistics compiled by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board. Of all rubber imports 99 per cent came from areas now threatened by Japan. The present stock of crude rubber is large, 600,000 tons, a little more than a year's supply, and in addition 125,000 tons are in transit.

Washington, D. C.—The War Production Board is holding exhibitions of products used by primary manufacturers filling war orders to be inspected by small manufacturers who by ocular inspection can readily determine whether they can make the part as sub-contractors. At such a clinic held recently at Lowell, Mass., 39 primary contractors showed their parts to more than 5,000 small businessmen, who got \$50,000,000 in orders thereby. Besides keeping their plants in operation the small businessmen have the comforting thought that they are contributing their part toward arming America.

Washington, D. C.—Carbon tetrochloride prices were set effective Feb. 2 by the O.P.M. The maximum prices established cover four zones, with the 73 cents per gallon price (for carload lots in 50-55 gallon drums) in Zone 1, 80 cents in Zone 2, 94 cents in Zone 3 and 83 cents in Zone 4. There are differentials to cover carload lots in 5 and 10 gallon cans and for less than carload lots in both size packages. The prices apply to all deliveries in the respective zones, regardless of the zone from which shipment is made. The liquid is used in chemical fire extinguishers, in cleaning and fumigants.

Washington, D. C.—Conveyor machinery and auxiliary machinery are eligible for priorities assistance under the production requirements plan, and the W.P.B. suggests that such producers file the necessary application forms as quickly as possible.

Unemployment Insurance of Construction Workers

The McKenzie-Hague Co. has appealed to the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin in the matter of claims by 47 construction workers employed in building the large grain elevator of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, last fall and early this winter at Superior, Wis.

The men claim about \$4,000 in unemployment compensation.

The company asserts that it was not the employer of the men, but that actually the Terminal Ass'n was the employer. Even if the company is the employer it is not required to pay unemployment compensation because it has not done enough business in the state of Wisconsin to come under the Act.

The appeal was heard by the tribunal of the Industrial Commission in the court house Feb. 5.

Farmers Need Books

G. N. Wall, of N. A. Wall & Son, Pittsboro, Ind., proposes grain dealers supply their farmers with simple account books in which they may enter their purchases and receipts in a chronological order. The system he proposes is a single small book with a single ruled column to a page. The left-hand page would be used to record income as received; the right-hand page to record expenses.

"This simple system, properly kept up-to-date, requires little effort on the part of the farmer. Further, it requires no knowledge of bookkeeping. Yet it will give him all the information he needs to fill out his income tax forms when these taxes come due," explains Mr. Wall.

Grain dealers would confer a favor on both themselves and their patrons if they would give farmers such simple record books and start them out with keeping the records, contends Mr. Wall. They would save themselves a lot of headaches looking up farm accounts long after the deals are closed.

"But the system used must be extremely simple," says Mr. Wall. "Otherwise it will not be used, and the grain dealer will continue to

look up information for farmers who must report net income to the Internal Revenue Collector on or before March 15."

Curbing the Itinerant Merchant

By PHILIP RUNION, Lincoln, Neb., Sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n

One of the most vital provisions of itinerant merchant legislation is that requiring the licensee to furnish a surety bond. The history of the operations of unbonded gypsy trucking is a story of bad checks, short weights and misrepresented merchandise. When not required to furnish a surety bond, the gypsy who engages in such frauds is very difficult to apprehend, because he is here today and gone tomorrow.

But if a bonded itinerant cheats anyone, his victim has recourse upon the maker of the bond. Moreover, the Nebraska law, in requiring a bond makes it impossible for the gypsy of known dishonesty to obtain a license, unless he puts up a cash bond, which virtually never happens.

Therefore, I urge all merchants and farmers in Nebraska to have nothing to do with the itinerant who does not have his 1942 license, whether he approaches them as a buyer or a seller of commodities. His lack of a 1942 license and license plate means that he has not furnished a surety bond that is in effect in 1942. For your own protection do not deal with him.

There are bound to be some gypsies who will evade the enforcement officials for a while. Local merchants and farmers should refuse to trade with them and should aid in enforcement by reporting unlicensed itinerants to the county sheriff, county attorney or the nearest state, county or municipal peace officer.

Factors favorable to higher corn prices are: (1) Favorable feeding ratios; (2) a seasonal tendency for corn prices to advance during the late winter and spring months; (3) a loan rate which is above the farm price of corn in many sections; (4) a high rate of corn consumption, for both livestock feeding and industrial uses; (5) higher livestock prices as a result of the war; (6) strength in prices of feeds and feedstuffs; and (7) the higher level of prices of fats and oils since war was declared.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.



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Grain & Feed Journals

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Feedstuffs

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the New Washington Hotel Feb. 23.

Peanut meal production during December amounted to 6,892 tons, and at the close of the month the mills had 10,224 tons on hand.

Molasses priorities are handled by and inquiries should be addressed to J. H. Loeffler, assistant chief in charge of molasses, chemicals division, OPM, room 2422, temporary building "R," Washington, D. C.

Chillicothe, Mo.—E. McNeil, local feed dealer, will sponsor a deficient pig clinic in the near future. According to Mr. McNeil, the increased production of hogs has brought a resulting increase of swine mortality and it has become increasingly important that farmers acquaint themselves with the nutritive values of various feeds.—P.J.P.

The results of experiments involving the use of otherwise adequate diets containing varying proportions of cystine and methionine demonstrate that cystine is capable of stimulating growth only when methionine is present in substantial amounts, according to the Division of Biochemistry of the University of Illinois.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—At the 7th annual sales meeting of the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., Feb. 7, speakers included Dr. G. Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin, and former governor M. Clifford Townsend, now director of the office of defense relations of the U.S.D.A. Dr. Bohstedt told of the correct feeding of dairy calves and cows. Director Townsend said more feed must be produced. He spoke in the Hotel Anthony where the noon luncheon was held. The 70 members of the sales staff at the banquet in the Hotel Keenan in the evening were addressed by Pres. D. W. McMillen.

W.P.B. Limitation on Vitamin in Feeds

The War Production Board, on Feb. 9, ordered that effective Feb. 10, no multivitamin capsules, pills or liquids be manufactured containing more than 5,000 units of vitamin A.

The limitation order, (L-40), prohibits use or dilution for use in the manufacture of feed of fish liver oil with a potency of more than 12,000 units of vitamin A in a gram.

Prohibits, beginning April 10, manufacture or preparation of feeds which in the form recommended for consumption contain more than 1,000 units of vitamin A to the pound, derived from fish or fish liver oils.

Futures Trading in Millfeeds

In his annual report J. M. Mehl, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, states that:

The total volume of futures trading in all millfeeds on both markets was the highest on record, aggregating 668,150 tons compared with 498,600 in 1940. For the past few years the volume of futures trading in millfeeds has been about evenly divided between the St. Louis and Kansas City markets. All of the increase in trading in 1941 was on the Kansas City Board of Trade, however, where trading accounted for two-thirds of the total trading for the year. At Kansas City, the daily average of open contracts was 24,075 tons, nearly double the 1940 level. There was a steady and contrasted rise in open contracts during the spring and early summer of 1941. The June level was the highest of any month in 2 years.

Standard Colors for Feed Tags

To aid handlers in cars and warehouses it is suggested by the Milers National Federation that the following colors be used on tags readily to differentiate the millfeeds:

Orange—Wheat bran.
Green—Standard middlings, brown shorts.
Pink—Flour middlings, gray shorts.
Red—Red dog.
Blue—Mixed feed or millrun.
Yellow—Rye middlings.
Salmon—Rye low grade or rye red dog.

Ceiling on Soybean and Peanut Oils

The O. P. M. Feb. 3, directed that:

1351.301—Maximum prices for soybean and peanut oils. (a) On and after Feb. 4, 1942, no person shall sell, offer to sell, deliver, or transfer soybean or peanut oils at prices higher than the maximum prices, except that contracts entered into prior to Dec. 13, 1941, providing for a higher price than the maximum prices may be carried out at the contract price. The maximum prices shall include commissions and all other charges.

(b) (1) For any kind, grade, or quality of soybean or peanut oil the maximum price shall be the highest price at which the seller sold such kind of soybean or peanut oil of the same grade and quality in a similar amount to a similar purchaser on Oct. 1, 1941, for delivery within 60 days; provided, that in determining the maximum prices for soybean oil $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent per pound shall be added to such Oct. 1, 1941, price.

1351.302—Exempt sales. Sales of refined soybean or peanut oils thru wholesale and retail channels and directly to the baking, restaurant, hotel, and other cooking trades are exempt from the operation of this schedule.

1351.305—Records and reports. Every person making any sale of soybean or peanut oils on and after Dec. 13, 1941, except sales exempted under section 1351.151a, shall keep for inspection by the OPA for a period of not less than one year complete and accurate records of each such sale, including the date thereof, the name of the purchaser, the price paid or received, and the grade, quality and amount sold.

Consumption of Feed Grains

Disappearance of corn and oats during the last 6 months of 1941 totaled 44.4 million tons, about 7 per cent more than in the same period in 1940. During the period July-September combined disappearance for corn and oats was about 20 per cent greater than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

During the last quarter of 1941 combined disappearance of these two grains was only about 1 per cent larger than in this quarter of 1940, and slightly above the 1928-32 average. The relatively smaller disappearance of feed grains during the last 3 months of 1941 than in the preceding 3 months was largely due to mild weather, the excellent growth of winter wheat and winter barley pastures, and the above average condition of ranges in this quarter.

Disappearance of corn and oats during the first half of 1942 is expected to be considerably larger than during this period in 1941.

Disappearance of corn during the quarter July-September was 18 per cent greater than a year earlier and during the quarter October-December 3 per cent greater than a year earlier. For the last half of 1941 as a whole, disappearance was 6 per cent greater than in this period of 1940.

The 18 per cent increase in the fall pig crop of 1941 and the prospective 28 per cent increase in the number of sows to be farrowed this spring, along with heavy feeding of other classes of livestock, indicate that disappearance of corn during the remainder of the marketing year will be considerably heavier than in the corresponding period last year. Disappearance of corn during this period will depend to some extent

on the course of prices of corn and livestock and on prospects for the 1942 corn crop.

Assuming an average growing season in 1942 and price relationships generally favorable to livestock producers, corn disappearance during the next 9 months probably will be such as to reduce the 1942 carry-over of corn to about 50 million bushels below the 1941 carry-over of 646 million bushels.—U. S. D. A.

Concentrates on Pacific Coast

J. R. Smith, chairman of the concentrate division of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, in his semi-annual report says:

Due to difficulties with Japan several boats with copra meal aboard turned back to Japan late in July. Consequently since the latter part of March little meal has been offered from the Philippines. However, domestic crushers have been able to secure space for raw copra and have been running fairly well to capacity. This supply however has not been great enough for the demand and the meal offered for sale from this source is readily accepted.

At present in Central and Northern California import and domestic coconut meal is selling at up to \$37 per ton with supplies just about keeping even with consumption. However, with heavy Fall feeding ahead indications are that supplies may fall far short of demand and consumption. The market in Southern California at present is \$38 to \$40, and only re-sales of Philippine meal are offered at \$37.50 for October shipment.

This condition will likely become more acute because allocation of ocean freight space for movement of copra from the Philippines is becoming more scarce. It appears improbable that any space for coconut meal will be available as it is not on the priority list, but copra and coconut oil are. All indications point to even higher prices for meal with demand exceeding supplies.

New crop trading in soybean meal has not been nearly as brisk as in most years by this time, since buyers feel that with the added freight, soybean meal has been out of line with other vegetable concentrates. Under present uncertain conditions market trends are of course unpredictable. Increased costs are always felt by the ultimate consumer as higher prices are always passed on to and paid by him. Price ceilings are threatened by the government and in some cases there is talk of very high parity prices.

CULL DRIED FIGS, substandard prorate material admixed with ground raisin stem feed; tonnage last season about 4,000 tons for Southern California; the price range \$16 per ton to \$26 when last available. The new crop is coming on and the tonnage is likely to be about the same. No price has been set as yet but it will probably be around \$31 per ton.

GRAPE MEAL—The correct name is dried or dehydrated grape meal or grape pomace meal, contains 11% protein, 7% fat or higher, and approximately 7,000 tons moved readily last year, mostly to cattle fatteners in the state. This season dairymen are buying with 3,000 tons of new production meal sold during the past six weeks. Two of the largest and best known dairies reportedly purchased 500 tons each for mineral value, cream color and counter laxative value. State production is estimated at 10,000 tons this season. The price was from \$15 to \$24, and the trend is firm.

Feed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	4,921	2,973	28,028	28,522
Chicago	15,454	13,169	59,028	58,577
Kansas City	12,300	11,650	27,756	25,950
Milwaukee	120	60	11,140	12,080
Minneapolis	.....	.....	44,950	58,025
Peoria	12,320	12,660	17,600	15,910

RAISINS and raisin by-product, whole feed raisins, prorate stocks of 25,000 tons available season before last exhausted, and are now back in the specialty feed category. The price has advanced from \$18 to \$45 per ton. No new crop meal is available and the outlook is for firm prices when it becomes available.

GROUND RAISIN stem feed.—Of about 5,000 tons a season available, 1,000 tons is used to admix in prorate figs. It is reported that 2,500 tons has been sold, leaving possible available tonnage unsold for coming season very small. Stocks have been exhausted for some time, but the new crop is starting. Prices ranged from \$16 to \$25 during the past ninety days, and it is expected the price will be around \$28.

WALNUT MEAL.—It is estimated 3,000 tons are available yearly. This product formerly moved into fertilizer trade, but all except a few hundred tons was sold into cattle feeding and dairy trade this past season. Stocks have been exhausted for some time. The last price was 70c to \$1.10 per unit of protein.

Utilization of Urea by Ruminants

The ability of ruminants to utilize simple nitrogen compounds such as urea or ammonium bicarbonate as a source of protein has been explained by bacterial synthetic activity occurring in the rumen and reticulum of these animals. A large and varied microflora is known to exist in the rumen and to account for this action. The media in which these microorganisms grow is determined by the ration fed.

Since the kind and number of microorganisms are probably influenced by the composition of the medium, the possibility exists that by varying the ration fed, a change of the flora in the rumen could be produced and thereby a change in the synthetic reactions. In a previous "in vitro" experiment it was found that the level of protein in a medium influenced the rate and amount of conversion of the ammonia (urea) when this medium was inoculated with microorganisms from the cow's rumen.

As the protein level was increased from 2.5 grams to 5 grams of casein per 100 cc. of medium, the conversion of the added ammonia became negligible. The question arises as to whether this same phenomenon would occur in the rumen of animals fed urea. Acquisition of such knowledge would be important, not only from an academic viewpoint but also from a practical and economic one, since simple nitrogen compounds can be used as protein substitutes in rations of ruminants. With these facts in mind an experiment was conducted by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station to determine the effect of the level of protein fed on urea nitrogen utilization in the rumen.

SUMMARY. The protein content of rumen ingesta showed a decided increase when the level of protein in the concentrate fed was increased to 24%.

The rate of conversion of urea nitrogen to protein in the rumen decreased as the protein level of the rumen ingesta became greater than 12%.

When the level of protein in the concentrate fed was increased to more than 18% the rate and extent of conversion of added urea nitrogen to protein began to decrease.

When no linseed oil meal was added to the basal grain mixture (11.3% protein), the added urea was utilized up to a level of 4.5% (protein equivalent of 12%) of the grain mixture.

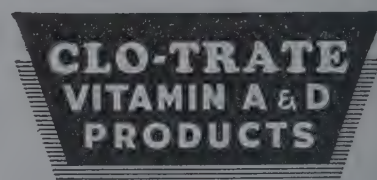
The Canadian government is reported to have frozen all exports of fish meal to the United States.

London, Eng. — The National Poultry Council appealed to the government Jan. 26 to release a number of interned Japanese because they are experts in determining the sex of newly hatched chicks.

Mixed Feed Sales in North Carolina

D. S. Coltrane, assistant commissioner of agriculture of North Carolina, reports that "computed from the sale of tax tags and stamps there were 292,390 tons of mixed feeds sold in the state during 1940. This amount represents only the tonnage of feedingstuffs regulated by the North Carolina feed laws and does not include whole grains. During the same year a total of 1,645 samples of feed were subjected to a chemical and microscopical analysis. Of these 1,350 were official feed samples and 30 were samples of canned dog food. As a rule, the chemical analysis showed these feeds to be well above the guaranty especially in protein.

"The microscopist reports a 50 per cent reduction in the number of official samples failing to conform to the North Carolina feedingstuffs law. While we are glad there has been a decisive decrease in the sale of adulterated feeds,



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Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil
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Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil
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we find there is a considerable increase in the substitution of feed ingredients.

"This practice of substitution is no doubt brought about by the national emergency. While we do not wish to go on record as encouraging the substitution of feed ingredients, it is apparently the only solution of the feed situation at the present time."

Ceiling on Screenings in Canada

The Canadian Wheat Board has fixed the maximum price ceiling on No. 1 feed screenings and refuse screenings at \$21.50 and \$13.50 per ton, respectively, fob basis Fort William-Port Arthur or any point in the prairie provinces.

At points east of Fort William-Port Arthur the maximum prices for No. 1 feed screenings and refuse screenings will be \$21.50 and \$13.50 per ton, respectively, plus the usual freight and handling charges from Fort William-Port Arthur to the point of delivery.

Two Mixers for Continuous Mixing

Manager G. D. Stemen, of the Greenville Farmers Exchange, has installed a 1-ton Sidney vertical feed mixer beside the 1½ ton old machine of the same make in his elevator at Greenville, O.

Purpose of the second machine is to make mixing a continuous process. A bifurcated spout end has been attached to the spout from the meal collector of the 50 h.p. Jay Bee hammer mill above the mixers, and this has been fitted with a diverting valve so that ground products may be directed into either mixer as desired.

With this arrangement, mixing of large quantities of feed in the elevator of the Greenville Farmers Exchange has become a continuous process. While one mixer is working away at blending the ingredients in one batch of feed, the hammer mill is pouring ground grains into the other mixer. While the contents of one mixer are being drawn off into sacks, the other mixer is being filled.

Alternate filling and emptying of the two mixers speeds mixing operations and permits continuous operation of the hammer mill in preparation of the company's line of "Square Deal" poultry, hog, dairy, and cattle feeds.



Two Mixers for Continuous Mixing at Greenville, O.

Adulteration and Misbranding

The Crete Mills, Crete, Neb., were fined \$50 on a plea of guilty to having branded a shipment of brown shorts as "wheat gray shorts."

The Temple Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., was fined \$250 on a plea of guilty to having misbranded a shipment of cottonseed meal as containing 41% protein, when it contained not more than 38.25%.

The Southland Cotton Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., was fined \$50 on a plea of guilty to having tagged a shipment of cake and meal as "crude protein not less than 43%" when it contained not more than 40.75%.

The Washington Cotton Oil Co., Washington, La., was fined \$25 on a plea of guilty to having shipped cottonseed feed containing less protein and more fiber than declared on the tag.

A shipment of 92 bags of dairy ration from Monroeville, O., to Pennsboro, W. Va., was condemned and destroyed, on allegation that cottonseed meal, corn gluten feed, brewers grains, coconut oil meal, and 10 per cent oat mill feed had been in whole or in part omitted, tho declared on the label.

A fine of \$300 was imposed on a manufacturer of alfalfa meal on an allegation by the government that a shipment of meal into Kansas branded "protein not less than 13 per cent, and fibre not more than 33 per cent" contained not more than 11.63 per cent protein and over 35.30 per cent fibre.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for May futures of standard bran, gray shorts, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal; spot bran, middlings, No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton; No. 2 yellow corn, No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Nov. 29.....	29.00	29.00	26.85	30.15
Dec. 6.....	28.50	28.50	27.25	30.80
Dec. 13.....	32.00	32.00	28.15	32.00
Dec. 20.....	29.50	29.50	28.00	31.50
Dec. 27.....	29.50	29.50	28.10	32.00
Jan. 3.....	30.50	31.00	28.00	32.15
Jan. 10.....	31.50	31.50	28.80	32.40
Jan. 17.....	33.50	32.50	29.40	33.20
Jan. 24.....	34.50	34.50	29.30	33.50
Jan. 31.....	34.00	34.00	28.50	32.25
Feb. 7.....	32.50	32.50	27.25	30.30

	St. Louis*		Chicago		Memphis
	Bran	Shorts	Soy-beans	Soy-meal	
Nov. 29.....	30.00	32.15	159	34.00	
Dec. 6.....	30.40	32.85	164½	34.75	
Dec. 13.....	31.70	34.40	173	36.80	
Dec. 20.....	31.15	33.50	170¾	38.50	
Dec. 27.....	31.40	33.75	173	38.55	
Jan. 3.....	31.20	34.15	173	39.15	
Jan. 10.....	32.10	34.70	182	39.60	
Jan. 17.....	32.65	35.25	186	41.75	
Jan. 24.....	32.40	35.50	192½	42.25	
Jan. 31.....	32.00	35.00	193½	41.90	
Feb. 7.....	30.50	32.80	192¼	40.10	

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa		
Nov. 29.....	43.00	37.25	28.20	72¾	
Dec. 6.....	43.00	37.25	27.20	73	
Dec. 13.....	43.00	38.85	29.20	78¾	
Dec. 20.....	44.00	39.70	29.20	78¾	
Dec. 27.....	44.00	39.05	29.20	84¾	
Jan. 3.....	44.00	40.25	29.20	82	
Jan. 10.....	44.00	40.25	29.20	83½	
Jan. 17.....	44.00	40.50	30.20	85¾	
Jan. 24.....	46.00	41.30	31.20	85	
Jan. 31.....	46.00	40.35	32.20	84¾	
Feb. 7.....	46.00	38.80	32.20	83	

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

Michigan Feed Ass'n Celebrates Ninth Birthday

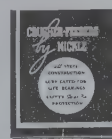
At the Ninth Annual meeting of the Michigan Feed Manufacturers' & Dealers' Ass'n held at the Hotel Olds, Lansing, Jan. 27, 1942, there were present over one hundred coming from all parts of the state.

The speakers were S. J. Krebsbach of the Michigan Department of Revenue, E. L. Anthony, Dean of the Division of Agriculture, Michigan State College, East Lansing, and Roy LaBudde, LaBudde Feed & Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Following the business session there was a social hour and banquet with some entertainment.

The following board of directors were elected: Fred N. Rowe, Portland, Ward Bronson of Elwell, Lewis Moon of Rosebush, John Krusoe of East Lansing, Alfred Roberts of Pigeon, Andrew Lohman of Hamilton, and Lew Kaechele of Caledonia.

Fred N. Rowe of Portland and Ward Bronson of Elwell were reelected, respectively, pres. and first vice-pres. Lewis Moon was elected second vice-pres. and John A. Krusoe, sec. and treas.



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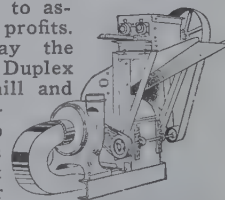
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Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Wray, Colo.—John F. Erdley of Wray and Montgomery Ward & Co. are charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation in the sale of baby chicks.

The Blair Elevator Corporation, Atchison, Kan., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that "Blair's round worm control measure" is an effective treatment for blackhead.

Davis, Cal.—Dr. Thomas H. Jukes of the department of poultry husbandry of the University of California has resigned to join the Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y. He is a recognized authority and has been a leader of research for the highly developed poultry industry of California.

Chick Growth with Different Types of Sulphur

In a ration with adequate amounts of vitamin D 2.5, 3, 4, and 5% of flowers of sulphur and the same quantities of dusting sulphur, which is ground so that 98% of it will pass thru a 325-mesh screen, were fed with 256 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of ration in an effort to determine the effect of different amounts of these two types of sulphur on chick growth.

The Texas Experiment Station found that the growth of chicks fed 5% of either of the above types of sulphur was retarded at 10 weeks of age, 4% of these sulphurs did not appear to seriously affect the growth of chicks up to 10 weeks of age.

Chick Dermatoses Other Than Pantothenic Acid Deficiency

By L. C. NORRIS, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University.

In 1931 Ringrose, Norris and Heuser reported that chicks, fed an experimental ration containing dried raw egg white, developed dermatosis. Later it was found that this dermatosis was not prevented by the vitamin which prevents the development of dermatosis in chicks fed a so-called "heated ration." This vitamin was recently identified as pantothenic acid.

Within the past year, Eakin and associates of the University of Texas, found that the dermatosis which develops in chicks as a result of feeding dried raw egg white is caused by a deficiency of biotin, a vitamin shown previously to be essential for the growth of certain microorganisms. The dermatosis develops as a consequence of the presence in raw egg white of a substance, called avidin, which combines with the biotin in the ration during digestion and renders it unavailable.

At about the same time Hegsted and associates of the University of Wisconsin presented evidence that chicks develop a dermatosis when fed a simplified ration of purified ingredients but containing excess pantothenic acid. They concluded that this dermatosis was caused by biotin deficiency, since they were able to prevent it by feeding biotin-rich feedstuffs and to cure it by means of a concentrated biotin preparation.

Since the discovery that chicks develop dermatosis when fed experimental rations of special composition, reports of dermatosis in chicks on poultry farms have been obtained with increasing frequency. The results of experimental work conducted at Cornell University have shown that this field dermatosis is not due to pantothenic acid deficiency, since good chick rations were found to contain approximately three times the minimum protective amount of this vitamin.

Whether or not field dermatosis is the result of biotin deficiency has not yet been determined. However, it seems improbable in view

of the fact that highly purified rations are required for its development and also in view of the fact that rations of natural feedstuffs, when fed under controlled conditions, have not been reported to cause dermatosis.

It is possible, therefore, that chicks are susceptible to at least three types of dermatosis, differing largely in cause only. One of these may not be directly the result of nutritional deficiency, since it has been observed frequently that chicks on one poultry farm may develop field dermatosis while those of the same breed on a neighboring farm and fed the same feed escape the disorder.

Wayne Egg Derby Winners

Northrup Hatchery, Burlington, Ia., was winner of first prize in the second Wayne Dollar a Dozen Egg Derby completed recently. Other major winners were: Second prize, Milo Hatchery, Milo, Ia.; third prize, Farmer's Produce & Feed Co., Elkhorn, Ia.; fourth prize, Diller Hatchery & Feed Store, Roann, Ind.

"This contest, which was the second national egg laying contest and demonstration conducted by Wayne feed dealers thruout the country, created a lot of interest and demonstrated to the public the value of an efficient feeding program in helping meet the goals in the Food For Victory Program," said John L. Richardson, of Allied Mills.

Protein Requirement of Chicks

One experiment was conducted by the Texas Exp. Station in which 14, 16, 18, and 20 per cent protein was fed in triplicate to 3 lots of growing chicks for a period of 10 weeks.

Equal amounts of vacuum dried fish meal, 65% protein, cottonseed meal, and soybean oil meal were used to make up the protein concentrate portion of the ration. At 6 weeks of age, the feed of the first 4 lots was changed. The 14% protein group was increased to 20% protein; the feed of the 16 and 18 per cent protein groups was decreased to 14% protein, and the feed of the 20% protein group was decreased to 16% protein. At 8 weeks of age, this procedure was used on the second 4 groups. The remaining 4 groups were fed 14, 16, 18, and 20 per cent protein throughout the experimental period, which was of 10 weeks' duration.

From the data obtained in this experiment it appears that growing chicks should be fed a ration containing approximately 20% protein for the first 6 weeks. After this time it is possible that this level of protein may be decreased to 16%.

Preventing Chick Rickets

No organic acid; its potassium or sodium salt, or a mixture of the acid and its salt when added to a diet that is rachitogenic for chicks was found to protect the birds from rickets as similar mixtures are known to do for rats. Most of the cationogens studied were toxic to the chick. Sodium citrate and sodium acetate caused the precipitation of an insoluble "salt" in the animal body.

When citric acid and salt were fed in amounts equivalent to a lethal dose of sodium citrate no such toxic manifestations were noted. Potassium citrate was less toxic than sodium citrate. When the two were fed together in an equal molar ratio the chick was protected from the greater toxicity of the sodium citrate. Carbonate of ammonia and sal ammoniac mixtures when added to a non-rachitogenic ration for chicks did not produce rickets, as measured by bone ash and serum phosphatase values, in contrast to results that have been reported for rats on diets which were non-rachitogenic because of a favorable mineral ratio, as reported by John T. Correll in the Journal of Malnutrition.

Hay Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	2,493	2,479	983	533
Fort Worth	5			
Kansas City	6,768	1,944	1,692	666
St. Louis	180	72	132	...

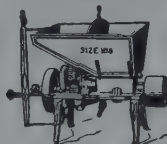
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Rations for Layers

The hen, like a machine, consumes raw material (the feed) and from it manufactures the finished product, in this case, the egg. In order to enable the hen to produce with maximum efficiency, it is necessary to understand the nature of the hen, the feed and the egg.

The hen, as compared with other farm animals in the efficiency of converting raw materials into the finished product, has both advantages and disadvantages, and these must be considered in relation to her management. She is small in size and of relatively little value as an individual. Consequently, for practical reasons she must be fed and managed, with other individuals, as a flock, rather than as an individual. Her requirements must be considered also in relation to the flock requirements rather than from her individual requirements. Her digestive system is short, simple, and lacking in storage capacity, as well as in the ability to utilize large amounts of roughages. Nevertheless, she lives and works intensely, and under favorable conditions converts more than twice as much raw material into the finished product per pound of body weight than does the dairy cow. Naturally this great efficiency is possible only when the feed, care and management is so controlled as to make the most of her abilities and to compensate somewhat for her limitations.

The ration should be concentrated and easily digestible, since she is not able to handle large amounts of roughages well. It should be rich in digestible nutrients and limited in those materials that are not readily digestible. Since she cannot store large quantities of feed at any one time, she must eat often and to capacity. Therefore, for best results the ration must be palatable and readily available over a large portion of the time.

The ration also should be well balanced, that is, it should contain the correct nutrients in approximately the correct proportions to supply all the needs of the hen for both her maintenance and for production. The ration should contain enough of the different nutrients for her needs, but not too much of any one nutrient as this would only limit her capacity for other nutrients just as important, and, at the same time, waste the energy required to digest and dispose of this surplus.

The ration must contain six important groups of ingredients, which are called nutrients. Each group is required because each has a special work to do. These groups and their uses are indicated in the following table:

Relation of Nutrients in Feed		
Feed	Use in fowl	Use in egg
Water	Body fluids	Water in yolk and albumen
Minerals	Bones Body tissues Blood	Shell Yolk
Proteins	Muscles Blood Nerves Feathers	Albumen Yolk protein
Carbohydrates Fiber Starch, sugar	Energy Heat Body fat	Yolk fat
Fats	Body fat Energy Heat	Yolk fat
Vitamins	Vital organs and functions	Yolk and Albumen

Fairly accurate information is available as to just how much of each of these nutrients is required, hence, one is able to develop formulae for rations that supply these needs. Since most natural feeds contain the majority of these required nutrients, but in varying amounts, it is necessary to so adjust the quantities of the different feeds used that the total amount of each nutrient furnished by the ration will be correct.

WATER comprises more than one-half of the bird's body and approximately two-thirds of the eggs by weight. Since a relatively small proportion of the water needed for the main-

tenance of health and production is supplied by the feed eaten, an ever constant and readily available water supply must be before the birds at all times.

The average poultryman knows the necessity of keeping feed before the birds at all times, but a dry fountain in the laying pen is much more likely to throw birds out of production than is an empty feed hopper. A good supply of clean water should be available at all times and it should be in the liquid state. Ice pills will not suffice.

FISH OILS.—When birds are confined, vitamin D must be supplied for the continued production of health of the bird. This vitamin is supplied by the use of fish oils, either sardine oil or cod-liver oil. It is usually mixed with the dry mash to save time and trouble, but may be fed with the wet mash or with grain when the grain is hopper fed.—*Cornell Bulletin*.

Avian Thiamin Deficiency

Roy L. Swank and O. A. Bessey in the Journal of Nutrition report that young pigeons fed a highly purified thiamin-free diet by tube in quantities sufficient to prevent large weight loss invariably developed an acute thiamin deficiency characterized by opisthotonos. When the ration was only partially adequate, ataxia and leg weakness developed in all pigeons and cardiac failure in many.

The intramuscular administration of thiamin promptly relieved the opisthotonos and mild cardiac failure. Leg weakness was restored to normal much more slowly. The assumption that the absence of a hypothetical factor, vitamin B₁, is responsible for the development of a paralysis when the thiamin intake is low is unnecessary in the case of pigeons. The paralysis is a characteristic symptom of chronic thiamin deficiency.

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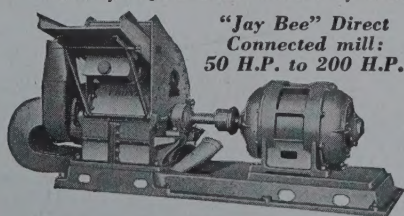
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Do Feeds Kill Livestock?

By E. E. CLORE, D.V.M., of Hoosier Mineral Feed Co., before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n

In hogs there are several different diseases that have diarrhea as one of their symptoms. It seems as tho the farmer is inclined to think that if a hog has diarrhea from any cause whatever, it is due to something that he has eaten. This, of course, is an erroneous idea as I personally believe that 99% of the cases of diarrhea found in swine are due to a disease rather than any feed that might be fed. Hog cholera is characterized by constipation later followed by diarrhea. The layman or veterinarian is not very likely to make a mistake on this disease even tho there is a dysentery, as the appetite is always impaired.

NECROTIC ENTERITIS and bloody dysentery in hogs has caused more confusion among veterinarians and farmers and feed men, than any other diseases. In necrotic enteritis the appetite remains fairly good but a slate colored diarrhea persists until death or a recovery is made. If it is an acute condition there may be several come down with the disease at once. The farmer thinks of course if the hogs eat, there can't be much wrong and that the feed is just too rich. Any feed, even corn, is "too rich" when hogs are sick with a disease. Necrotic enteritis should always be treated by using a special diet and strict sanitary measures properly applied. Bloody dysentery is a disease that is characterized by a bloody mucous discharge and a heavy death rate in a very short time. I have seen farmers lose as many as 50% of their hogs in 10 days with this disease and then I have seen the condition straighten up and no more hogs would be lost.

Here is another good opportunity for the farmer to lay the blame for this disease on any feed that he might be using and any evidence of blood in the feces magnifies the fear that the feed might be causing the trouble. The post mortem lesions in bloody dysentery show a severe infection of the stomach and the large intestine and when a hog is posted and the farmer sees these lesions, he cannot associate anything with an inflamed stomach except something that the hogs have eaten.

The one thing that we as feed manufacturers should strive to do is to work in closer harmony with the American Veterinary Medical Ass'n and the state associations in order to be sure that the veterinarian does not unintentionally cause any farmer to be suspicious of the feeds he is using. In practically all livestock diseases the farmer is always advised by the veterinarian to either change the diet of the hogs or to lighten it considerably for a time and this recommendation is quite often misunderstood by the farmer. If we could get the farmer to realize that it is always necessary to decrease the amount of feed in any kind of sickness and that it is a routine practice, we would go a long way toward relieving the farmer's mind about feeds killing his livestock.

Many times I have heard veterinarians ask a farmer while they were making a post mortem examination, what kind of feed he was using and the farmer would name over the various grains off the farm and the commercial hog supplement he was using. The veterinarian would tell him he believed it would be better to stop on the hog supplement for a time, not thinking that this simple instruction would prejudice the farmer's mind toward the particular brand he was using. In many instances the veterinarian would never think that he had done the feed company an injustice but that very statement would give the farmer an opportunity to jump on to the feed company and perhaps always think that particular feed caused his trouble when as a matter of fact it had nothing to do with it whatever and the veterinarian had no intention of blaming the feed.

If we could work out some kind of an arrangement with the veterinary profession whereby the veterinarian would say to the farmer, "I would like for you to take practically all the feed away from these hogs, including the hog

supplement you are using but I want you to understand that the feed has nothing to do with this condition and has not caused it. This is a germ disease and we are taking these feeds away in order to give nature an opportunity to clear the condition and our treatment a chance to be effective." . . . we would have no more misunderstandings on the part of the farmer about what caused his trouble. Just those few words to the farmer would keep down many a complaint to the feed man and make the selling of feed an easier task for the salesman.

It is surprising how slowly good news travels and how fast bad news is spread over the neighborhood. Let a man have a bunch of hogs that weigh 275 pounds at 6 months of age and very few people hear of it. Let a man have a bunch of sick hogs in a community and every Tom, Dick and Harry for 20 miles around knows about it. If there is a hint dropped by the layman or veterinarian that the feed might be responsible, it is hard to say how much damage is done the feed company whose feed the farmer used.

If a veterinarian should make a diagnosis of feed poisoning and stick with it to the point where the farmer desired to sue the feed company, both the feed company and the farmer could get into a law suit that would be costly to both. If a farmer decided that a certain feed has caused trouble in his hogs and it goes to the point where he brings suit or threatens to bring suit there is no compromise possible on the part of the feed dealer. If the feed dealer compromises by paying the farmer any amount of money or giving him feed, he has said in so many words that his feed is responsible for the trouble and that he is willing to make restitution. Then the next farmer who has bloody dysentery, necrotic enteritis, coccidiosis or bacillary white diarrhea in his livestock or poultry, may decide that he has grounds for a suit against the feed company and inasmuch as the feed company made proper adjustment with the other man, he decides he might as well have an adjustment also and the first thing you know every farmer who has any trouble at all will lay it on to the feed and you have a condition in that community that may cause a feed dealer to go out of business, all because of a mistake made by a veterinarian or by the farmer.

I have recently been thru a lawsuit where a veterinarian had diagnosed the trouble in a farmer's hogs as salt poisoning. The farmer sued for \$1,200. The feed company defendant proved beyond a question of a doubt that the trouble in the hogs was necrotic enteritis and the farmer lost the suit and was made to pay his feed bill. In a lawsuit there isn't anybody that gets anything out of it except the attorneys. Any kind of a case at all is very likely to cost in the neighborhood of \$500 and that much also for the man who brings suit. The farmer might get an attorney to take a lawsuit on a commission basis. The defendant always has to pay his fees, however.

Cobalt Deficiency

By DR. W. M. NEAL, University of Florida

Symptoms of cobalt deficiency are: a long rough hair coat, scaliness of the skin, retarded development of sexual characteristics, muscular atrophy, and in most instances, a gauntness due to loss of appetite. The mucous membranes are pale and the hemoglobin concentration in the blood may or may not be low. Constipation or diarrhea may occur depending on the stage and severity of the deficiency. Depression of appetite appears to be the initial symptom and rarely is detected for some time unless the animal is under controlled conditions with the feed being weighed. Some animals are normal in appearance, but unproductive.

Postmortem findings include paleness of all muscles, small and fibrous spleen and flabbiness of the heart. The liver tends to smallness, and many of the general findings of starvation such as atrophy of the thymus and exudate in the thoracic and peritoneal cavities are common.

The only positive diagnosis is by observation of the response of animals to supplemental cobalt. The proved occurrence of cobalt deficiency on the coastal plains from Texas to the Carolinas, and in the northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan indicates the need for a determination of the cobalt status in many areas.

Prevention may be accomplished by the use of salt licks containing 0.1 per cent of cobalt sulfate, or 0.05 per cent of cobalt carbonate. The physical properties of the latter make it easier to incorporate in mixtures. Severe cases may be treated by the use of one-third ounce of cobalt sulfate per gallon of water administered at the same rate as the copper drench given above.

Where doubt exists the combination of the copper and cobalt drenches is recommended, as well as the inclusion of both copper and cobalt in salt licks.

McMillen Feed Mills Buys Eastern Plant

McMillen Feed Mills, division of Central Soya Co., Inc., has purchased the feed mixing plant of Old Fort Mills, Inc., at Harrisburg, Penn.

This plant is ideally located to render excellent service to the steadily expanding Master Mix business in the eastern section of the country.

Situated in Camp Hill, on the Susquehanna river, this plant is served by the Reading and Pennsylvania railroads, assuring good transit facilities to the south and east. It is likewise very convenient for truck pick-up and delivery to the Cumberland valley.

This plant is just two years old, and is well equipped to manufacture the entire line of Master Mix feeds. Engineers are planning for the installation of additional equipment, railroad trackage and grain storage.



Old Fort Mills, Harrisburg, Pa., Purchased by McMillen Feed Mills, Inc.

Why Vitamin D in Livestock Rations?

By HENRY W. SWANSON of White Laboratories, at Colorado Nutrition School for Feed Manufacturers.

In January, 1924, under the headline, "Sunshine In A Bag," a prominent feed manufacturer published an announcement that cod liver oil would henceforth be incorporated in a chick starter, in order to prevent leg weakness in baby chicks. That's over 17 years ago. So far as I know, that announcement records the first time that a vitamin D supplement was incorporated into a feed product. This I do know, that such supplementation of poultry feed has since become a universally accepted practice.

TO BECOME A UNIVERSAL PRACTICE.—Findings by college experiment stations and practical vitamin results obtained by feed and mineral feed manufacturers amply demonstrate that vitamin D fortification of rations for four-footed and fur-bearing animals is destined to become a similarly universal practice.

Perhaps you will argue that poultry production today is conducted by intensive, unnatural, artificial methods, oftentimes in complete indoor confinement, whereas our four-footed friends are produced under much more natural, outdoor conditions. We know direct sunlight, with its ultra-violet rays, supplies the very best form of vitamin D. Hence, they must in that manner receive an entirely adequate supply of the sunshine vitamin. That is perhaps particularly true in the intermountain region, since we know the solar ultra-violet intensity is greater than at much lower altitudes. Nevertheless, the correct criterion for that line of wishful thinking takes a bit of digging under the surface. In presenting factual data I shall not include bibliographical references from the technical literature.

A considerable amount of excellent work has been done by a number of college experiment stations concerning the vitamin D requirements of farm animals and their reports of results obtained are extremely interesting. It is in a sense unfortunate that most of this research work has been done with dairy calves and cows. Minnesota has done some good work with swine, but more is needed. However, results with the dairy cow are definitely conclusive and may be broadly interpreted to apply to all types of farm animals.

INABILITY TO STORE VITAMIN D.—The very best and most demonstrable reason for vitamin D fortification of livestock rations lies in the known, limited ability of farm animals to store vitamin D within the body. Body stores may be drawn upon to supply needs for as much as eight weeks. Perhaps none of us fully realize just how extended some of our periods of cloudy weather really are. Last year, a swine feeding test was conducted in Iowa during a period of 76 days, ending May 6, 1940, under open, dry-lot conditions. The direct sunlight was recorded, when it was found the sun shone three full days and six part days during the test period. The man who conducted this test was formerly on the teaching staff at University of Illinois, is now a feed manufacturer, operates 268 acres of Iowa land, feeds cattle, and hogs follow the cattle in the approved corn belt fashion. You may be sure he supplements his livestock rations with vitamin D. He learned that, under such conditions, a partial depletion of body stores of vitamin D occurs and that optimum results are obtained by an assured daily intake of vitamin D in the ration.

FORM OF VITAMIN D?—Now that we are agreed supplemental vitamin D is essential for topnotch feeding results, the question arises, "What form of vitamin D?" As many as eight forms of the vitamin have been identified. However, for purposes of this discussion we can

narrow the field down to three general groups: fish and fish liver oils, irradiated ergosterol, and D-activated cholesterol.

As a suitable supplement for mineral mixtures, or feed concentrates that are relatively high in minerals and/or fatty acids, fish liver oils may promptly be eliminated from consideration. Mineral elements, including calcium and phosphorus, are highly destructive in their oxidative effect upon vitamin D, as well as vitamin A, obtained from fat-soluble sources, as in fish liver oils. Moreover, the vitamin D from this source is much too costly, even under normal conditions abroad.

THE OTHER TWO TYPES OF VITAMIN D will be discussed jointly for the purposes of comparison. The sterol fraction from either vegetable or animal tissue supplies in effect a precursor of, or pro-vitamin D. Upon exposure to the ultra-violet ray of direct sunlight, or by artificial means, such as the mercury vapor lamp, the sterol is converted into an active form of vitamin D. For instance, sun-cured, leafy hays will contain minute amounts of the vitamin, with sun-cured alfalfa leaf meal the best source from common feedstuffs, containing about 14 units per pound. This is a fairly dependable figure, although individual lots, processed under the most favorable conditions, have been found to contain as much as 500 units per pound. Comparably, minimum standard fish and fish liver oils contain 85 units per gram, equal to 38,556 units per pound. Standard fortified oils, containing a minimum of 400 units per gram, will provide at least 181,440 units per pound.

BREWERS YEAST.—In 1924 Dr. Harry Steenbock, of the University of Wisconsin, perfected and patented a process for producing an active form of vitamin D by ultra-violet irradiation of vegetable sterol, or ergosterol. The inert, nonfermenting type of brewers' yeast is extremely rich in ergosterol and, hence, irradiated brewers' type yeast supplies a very potent source of the vitamin, which is completely stable in all types of feeds and mineral mixtures. Moreover, this type of vitamin D is not at all expensive, costing about 90% less than the vitamin from fish liver oils at present price levels. While the vitamin D activity is entirely comparable, unit for unit, with natural D from fish oils for all types of four-footed animals, it is, unfortunately, not economically available to poultry. For this reason, its potency is expressed in U.S.P. or rat units.

D-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL or cholesterol provides an active form of vitamin D by similar processes that is equally available to both four-footed animals and poultry, for which reason its potency is expressed in terms of A.O.A.C. or chick units. Its cost is about 10 times as great as vitamin D from irradiated dry yeast, although somewhat lower in cost than the vitamin from fish oils. Being a relatively new product, no exact information is as yet available concerning its stability in oxidative materials, such as mineral feeds or highly mineralized concentrates.

Summing up, as my personal view, I have a profound conviction that all types of livestock rations should provide a daily, uniform source of vitamin D at reasonable levels. Such levels need not necessarily supply the complete daily requirement, since the major portion will be supplied from natural sunlight, but will contribute materially, toward most satisfactory feeding results, by aiding in conservation of body stores in the time of need. Such a program becomes particularly valuable with bred animals during the gestation period, thru birth, weaning and the early growth stages of the

young animals. We know that vitamin D has a catalytic effect, aiding in the greater utilization of calcium, phosphorus and other minerals . . . and that's your very business! With such a program, you are building your house upon the rocks!

Corn Consumption

Available statistics indicate that the quantity of corn used for food, seed, and industrial purposes was about 25 million bushels greater in 1940-41 than in 1939-40. Much of this increase was the result of increased production of starch, sugar, and sirup by the wet-process corn-refining industries.

The quantity of corn, used in the production of industrial alcohol and alcoholic beverages in 1940-41 is estimated to have been about 6 million bushels larger than in the previous year.

The quantity of corn used in the production of corn meal, hominy grits, and breakfast foods, will not be known until census data are released late in 1942. With increased demand, however, it is believed that the production of these products was somewhat greater in 1940-41 than in 1939-40.

A further increase in the quantity of corn used for food and industrial purposes is in prospect for 1941-42. The total, including a rough estimate of the quantity of corn to be released by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the production of alcohol may be about 40 million bushels larger than in 1940-41. The quantity used by industry in 1941-42 is expected to be the largest in more than 15 years.—U. S. D. A.

Display Is a Part of Merchandising

W. E. Munson, manager of the Savoy Grain & Coal Co., at Savoy, Ill., credits a 5% increase in feed sales to double-strength glass in show windows in the 40x30 ft. feed and merchandise sales room that spans the gap between the company's office and its feed grinding and mixing and custom seed cleaning building.

Manager Munson admits that the location of the sales room is not the best location for show windows. The main highway passing thru Savoy is on the other side of the railroad tracks. The office itself butts against the side street. So the show windows are seen only by farmers who visit the elevator for other purposes and who have occasion to pass them to reach the elevator or the feed mill. Yet these regular customers are reminded of their needs sufficiently by the displays to account for a 5% increase in feed sales.

"Merchandise is sold more easily if it is attractively displayed," believes Manager Munson. The inside of the sales room is kept well arranged, with passageways that make all goods readily accessible for handling and inspecting. Hanging in racks on a wall are hoes, rakes, shovels, pitchforks and similar farm tools, so a farmer can take one down and get its feel. Hardware is kept in attractive arrangement by clips in panels pyramided on a table and topped by racks which hold tools that appear better when hung.

Poultry feeders and waterers set in an open space on the floor, with space enough so customers can get around them. Staples and nails are kept in open bins against a wall.

Manager Munson uses materials he sells in such manner as to help sales. The modern finish inside his sales room helped him to sell building material for three houses. The hardened pressed-wood flooring in his office, showing little wear in spite of the heavy customer traffic, led officials for three school houses to buy from him the same kind of flooring for school rooms.

"Effective displays," says Manager Munson, "is worth thousands of words in sales argument."



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4. Be sure and use the size of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing recommended for the thickness of belt to be spliced.
5. Where belts are to be laced that are wider than the standard lengths of 6, 8 or 12 inches, Alligator Belt Lacing is available in continuous lengths for any width of belt. The continuous length is easier to apply and makes a more uniform and longer lasting joint.
6. Write for our Bulletin A-60 that gives complete details on how to lace flat belts of leather, rubber, balata, canvas, from 1/16" to 5/8" thick and as wide as they come.

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